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תדריך "דבלון" לטיפול היופי

עור יבש במיוחד ורגיש	עור יבש	עור רגיל	עור שמן	שליבי הטיפול בעור
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'MOON DROPS' TONING LOTION FOR SENSITIVE SKIN	'MOON DROPS' TONING LOTION FOR SENSITIVE SKIN	'MOON DROPS' FACIAL FRESHENER LIQUID ASSET CONDITIONER & FRESHENER	LIQUID ASSET CONDITIONER & FRESHENER	2. ייצוב העור לחמצת זרם חום, לכיוון הקבוביות, להכנת התאים לקליטת תכשירי ההרוויה והזנה.
'MOON DROPS' MOISTURE BALM	'MOON DROPS' UNDER MAKE-UP MOISTURE BASE 'MOON DROPS' MOISTURE BALM	'MOON DROPS' UNDER MAKE-UP MOISTURE BASE	'MOON DROPS' UNDER MAKE-UP MOISTURE BASE	3. הרוויה העור לשמירת הלחות הטבעית ולחוספת רוחה לעור, משמש בסיס לאיפור-חלק למשך כל שעות היום (אל-שמנני).
'MOON DROPS' MOISTURE CREAM FOR EXTRA DRY SKIN	'MOON DROPS' NOURISHING NIGHT CREAM	'MOON DROPS' MOISTURE BALM 'MOON DROPS' NOURISHING NIGHT CREAM	'MOON DROPS' UNDER MAKE-UP MOISTURE BASE	4. הזנת העור קרי-לילה חורר עמוק לקומת ובלע בהן, מבטיח הזנה מלאה ומאחזת לתאים המתחדשים נספג כליל - (איו מכחים).
'MOON DROPS' FACIAL MASK 'MOON DROPS' HONEY MASQUE פעם בשבוע	'MOON DROPS' FACIAL MASK 'MOON DROPS' HONEY MASQUE פעמים בשבוע 1-2	'BUILD UP' FIRMING FACIAL 'MOON DROPS' EGG MASQUE פעמים בשבוע 2	'BUILD UP' FIRMING FACIAL 'MOON DROPS' MINT MASQUE פעמים בשבוע 3-4	5. עיצוב העור מסיכת-יופי לעידון העור, לחחירה גמישותו ולהסרת חבך-שמנוני קלה לשימוש ונחמת, תוצאת מידיות.

ללא תשלום - חנק מחמנת לצוות-לימודי "דבלון" בתל-אביב, רח' חובבי ציון 65. תנחן הדרכה-אישית כיצד לטפל בעורך ולטפח את יופיך - בביתך, כמו כן תתנהג דוגמאות תכשירים חיים, בהרי את חיוס והשעה המתאמת לך: אחרי-צ - בימים ראשון, שלישי וחמישי משעה 3.00 עד 6.00, לפני הצהריים - בימים שני, רביעי, ושישי משעה 9.00 עד 12.00, המפגשים יתקיימו החל מיום ראשון 25.11.1973 עד יום שישי 14.12.1973.

'MOON DROPS'

דבלון
REVLON

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

In this issue

Cover picture: Aluf (Res.) Aharon Yariv on his way to a meeting with Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Gamsay at Kilometre 101. (David Rubinger)

Martin van Greveld draws an old strategic lesson from Israel's latest, "arrow-les" war.

Barbara Tversky discusses the psychological stresses that accompany a war situation. Ephraim Kishon's son refuses to withdraw from the cease-fire hair-line.

Yehuda Haezrahi and his friends recall, in a Golan bunker, a month-old battle for the north. Aharon Sittner reports on the soldiers' mobile phone-hoots.

Helga Dudman talks to Susan Sontag and Nicole Stéphane, making a film in Israel.

The Book Section. A reassessment of Emma Lazarus by Dan Vogel. Reviews: A political pamphlet by Meir Kahane; Middle East oil and politics; the Soviet Union and 20th-Century Politics; Indian immigrants in Israel; recent Hebrew juveniles.

Mendel Kohnansky on Eugene Ionesco, a friend of Israel. Yohanan Boehm on some Israeli musicians in wartime.

Catherine Rosenhelmer on the Levi's-Ala match. Haim Shapiro recommends stuffed vegetables. Tora and Flora.

Meir Kohnen sees a mural executed by Jewish children in New York. Gallery Guide.

Philip Gillon's TV and Helga Dudman's Radio columns.

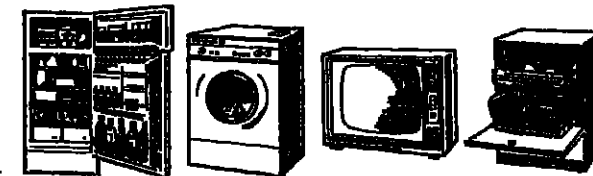
Crossword. George Levinrew's Bridge and Ellahu Shaha's Chess columns.



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IT TAKES about four hours to drive across Sinai on one of the two main roads — the coastal one that goes through El Arish and along the northernmost part of the peninsula, or the more southerly one that takes in Bir-Gafaga. Driving along the latter to reach the Suez Canal at the top end of the Great Bitter Lake, you drive for mile after mile through a plateau of sand dunes, broken from time to time by ranges of hills that sometimes deserve to be called mountains. Vegetation is virtually non-existent, and animal life is restricted to an occasional flight of birds circling round an isolated Israeli post like hungry seagulls round a ship on an empty sea. You drive through apparent infinity until you reach the Canal near Devversoir, where during last month's fighting, the Israel Defence Forces threw up the bridge that carried its powerful thrust into Egypt.

Until you get close to the bridge, the only signs of anything military are the Israeli posts and the remains of burnt-out tanks scattered among the dunes. The former are the result, the latter the remnants, of the Six Day War, which already seems like ancient history. It is not until you near the east bank of the Canal that you see the first signs of this war. They take the form of hundreds upon hundreds of huge, shiny missile and shell cases lying in the sand, some with their noses pointing westward, others eastward. And again you come upon the burnt-out remains of innumerable tanks; but these are monsters blackened with the smoke of last month's battles, not the rust-red skeletons of the pyramids of six years back. The blood-chilling beetles of 1973 and the mild ladybugs of 1967...

ACROSS THE BRIDGE and you are immediately and almost unbelievably in the middle of a belt of lush plantations and greenly-waving palm trees, skirting the Canal itself and the sweet-water channel, fed by the Nile, that gives life to this arid landscape. But only for a narrow stretch. A few minutes more driving, and you are out of the sown and into the desert again — into Egypt proper and the Israeli-controlled bulge that stretches from the southern outskirts of Ismailiya down to the Suez Gulf port of Adabiya, south of the town of Suez.

The northern section of the bulge, stretching some 13 kilometres north of the Great Bitter Lake, almost reaches Ismailiya, prior to 1967 a thriving town of some 115,000 inhabitants, now reduced to a few thousand engaged mainly in servicing the Egyptian Army.

Here, too, the Sweet Water Canal running parallel to the Suez waterway feeds a rich agricultural area, and here and there may be seen patches of fully ripe corn, grain and vegetables which the October war caught on the stalk.

LESS PUBLICIZED than the larger sector to the south, where the beleaguered city of Suez and the Yaviv-Gamasy talks have captured most of the world attention, the "Ismailiya front" thrusts almost to the rear of the Egyptian Second Army entrenched on the Canal's eastern bank. Near idyllic scenes of Israeli soldiers on duty, lounging amid palm-studded vegetation, or chasing chickens and tropically-plumed ducks, bells grimmer military reality along the perimeter. Solidly dug-in Israeli forces at the northernmost tip here deny the Egyptians use of the double-track railway running west from Ismailiya and connecting it with both Cairo and the Mediterranean coast west of Port Said. The single track running due south to Ismailiya from Port Said is entirely in Egyptian hands, but within Israeli artillery range.



The road to Kilometre 101

Kilometre 101 on the Suez-Cairo highway, where Israel and Egypt are conducting talks on the implementation of the cease-fire agreement, has already become a familiar point on the world's newsmag. Jerusalem Post reporter ANAN SAFADI describes a journey to what could prove to be the first milestone on the long and hazardous journey towards peace.



Author Safadi talking to two citizens of Suez.

It is roughly at the southern extremity of this sector that the Israel defence forces have been building the causeway across the Canal.

THE SIZE OF THE BULGE is difficult for a layman to estimate; but what is clear is that the IDF is in complete control of the area, from which the Egyptians are barred mainly by ranges of mountains whose distance from the Canal varies from 15 km. in some places up to as much as 30 km. in others.

At the northern edge of the bulge, the Egyptian Second Army sits astride the Canal; on the western side of the bulge, behind the mountains, are the First and the so-called Fourth Armies, reported to have been rushed up to face the Israeli advance which was brought to a halt by the cease-fire of October 22. Down in the south is the unfortunate Third Army, cut off on all sides by the IDF.

The most staggering thing is the enormous number of Egyptian tanks, guns and armoured vehicles of all types — including trucks still loaded with ammunition — scattered wide over the region. Many of the vehicles bear the name "Kuweit," indicating the participation of troops from that country, along with other Arab token forces, in the battles west of the Bitter Lakes. The only evidence of the Sam missile sites are their empty emplacements, the unused weapons themselves having been removed by the IDF.

The movement of traffic and the activity — mainly of soldiers removing or dismantling the Egyptian tanks and other hardware still capable of being put to good use again — is prodigious. It all goes on under a canopy of sound from the continuous flight of planes.

APART FROM isolated shooting incidents, the whole area seems quiet in the military sense. The guns are silent most of the time while the Israelis and Egyptians conduct talks at the now famous Kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez highway. This is about 30 km. west of Suez town, and consists of half-a-dozen green and yellow tents flying the blue and white flag of the U.N.

Last week's meetings between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, headed by Aluf Aharon Yaviv and Lt-Gen. Mohammed Abdul-Ghani Gamasy respectively, were an omen that the two sides might indeed be taking the first steps towards — it is still too early and too optimistic to say "on" — a path to peace. The meetings were the outcome of agreement on the American-authored six-point accord stabilizing the cease-fire followed by implementation of the bulk of its clauses. But until yesterday morning, there was still disagreement about one of the clauses — the disengagement of forces, which is bound up with the controversy over the October 22 positions.

Despite their differences, the delegations — and especially the two generals — have succeeded in creating a relaxed, almost social atmosphere at Kilometre 101, where between official business sessions, they chat over cups of coffee and sample each other's brands of cigarettes.

Until "the media" were barred earlier this week from approaching Kilometre 101 from either side, a newsman could talk to the U.N. officers or to Aluf Yaviv, and even get within easy distance of Lt-Gen. Gamasy — though he was adamant in his refusal to speak to newsmen, including those coming from Calcutta. The notable exception of the enviable Mr. Armand de Borchgrave of "Newsweek," who has been described of late as President Sadat's confidant, and sports an Egyptian army uniform.

The same relaxed atmosphere prevailed back at Kilometre 130, at the entrance to Suez town, where they have been mainly occupied with the unloading, checking and reloading of supplies for the civilian population. The same checkpoint serves as the junction through which the convoys go to the beleaguered Third Army on the east bank of the Canal.

Having been unloaded on the west bank by Egyptian soldiers, the supplies for the Third Army are ferried across the Canal in Egyptian amphibious troop-carriers. At the end of the day the Egyptian officers in charge of the operation salute the Israelis smartly and say a polite "Thank you." As they and the soldiers return to the east bank they burst into the patriotic song "Biladi, Biladi" ("My homeland, my homeland"), which has become as much the Egyptian symbol of this war as "Jerusalem of Gold" was the Israeli symbol of the Six Day War.

THERE IS LESS formality about the delivery of civilian supplies at the town of Suez. There, the drivers and porters, supervised by municipal officials, go about their work in a somewhat jaded manner, watched by idle bystanders. They all look a bit punch-drunk, like a boxer who has not quite recovered from a blow that has sent him reeling to the ropes. They are reluctant to be drawn into conversation, but when they do talk, they reflect the confusion of emotions that has hit the whole of the Egyptian population like a tidal wave — surprise at the occurrence of the war, pride in their spectacular crossing of the Canal, depression over the Israeli counterthrust, and bewilderment over the encirclement of Suez and the Third Army.

The little they say in clear terms is that they are in good shape and that all they want is to have the Cairo-Suez highway open again. No one is prepared to estimate the size of the present population of the town. One says 10,000, another 5,000 — pointing out that people have been leaving in a steady trickle ever since the war began.

On the current situation, it is definitely a case of "No comment." So far, the Egyptian Government has been claiming that the Israeli advance gave the IDF no more than a "pocket" on the west bank, and that the town of Suez is not surrounded, nor the Third Army beleaguered. Early this week it went even further, claiming that the Minister of War, Gen. Ahmed Ismail Ali, had been on a tour of Third Army positions.

With these reports coming out of Cairo, the inhabitants of Suez, probably in common with the rest of the country's population, seem to be completely bewildered.

GEN. ISMAIL ALI, who was the architect of the war, told his nation this week that Egypt is now in a dangerous situation, but that he prefers this to what he described as the "painful situation" that prevailed before October 6.

Having dispelled the pain, the Egyptians would now seem to be capitalising on the danger, to the extent of getting the international community to help prevent another flare-up. This, in fact, is Sadat's main achievement in this war — greater, in the long term, than his other two achievements: standing up to the Israelis and crossing the Canal.

The controversies over the October 22 lines, the 1967 boundaries, the Palestinian question — these and the innumerable other problems show that the road ahead is a long one, but a journey to Kilometre 101 produces a feeling that bumpy and hazardous as it must be, it may perhaps hold a little more promise at the end than the one we have been travelling these last 25 years.

(Ari Rath)

FIRST MISSION OF CANADIAN JEWRY HERE TO EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL AND STUDY ITS NEEDS

WE ARE WITH YOU A Message From Thomas O. Hecht National President — UIA Canada And Mission Leader

The period of the Yom Kippur War proved once again that there is an interdependence of fate between Israel and World Jewry, and that the partnership begun 25 years ago is viable and vibrant. During the critical period just passed the people of Israel and World Jewry were one — committed to the survival of the Jewish State and to the continuity of the Jewish People.

We hope that the Yom Kippur War will mark the end of armed conflict in the Middle East and that together, with all people of good will, a firm peace will evolve, thus enabling the Jewish People to continue the historic mission of building the Third Jewish Commonwealth and bringing to fruition the messianic dream.

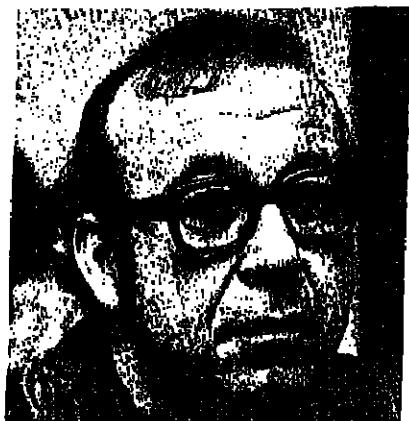
I have come to Israel with Jewish leaders from all parts of Canada to assess the situation, to re-evaluate the dimension of social welfare needs in Israel and to formulate plans for continuing Canadian support in the difficult months that lie ahead.

During the traumatic period of the Yom Kippur War, Canadian Jewry was called upon to render financial assistance to Israel as never before. The response was positive and an outpouring of gift dollars for Israel was recorded in unprecedented dimensions. One can say with pride that this was Canadian Jewry's finest hour and that an illuminated page was written in the history of Canadian support for the Jewish State.

Our mission has come to Israel to meet with responsible Israeli leadership and together to plan a programme for future activities. We are determined that this moment of challenge and opportunity not be lost, and that every avenue be explored to channel our activities in the most productive manner possible.

Our admiration for Israel and her people is unbounded. While we mourn the tragic loss of life resulting from the war, we are pledged to see that these lives were not lost in vain. From the ashes and sacrifice of the Yom Kippur War a better tomorrow will arise, in which the concept of the just society, as envisioned by the prophets of Israel, will become a living reality.

World Jewry is not unmindful of what must be done to secure the future. Canadian Jewry will not be found wanting in meeting this challenge — we have one common destiny!



Thomas O. Hecht
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THOMAS O. HECHT
National President
United Israel Appeal of Canada

Immigration And Human Needs Greater Than Ever Before

On behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, I am happy to welcome the National Campaign Leadership of the United Israel Appeal of Canada.

Your mission could not be more timely. You come at a time when the people of Israel are beginning to learn the full costs of this cruel war. It is a cost beyond estimate in human terms because it must be reckoned in the lives lost and the wounded bodies of our gallant soldiers. You come at a time when the nation must remobilize its economic resources while its manpower resources remain at peak mobilization for the nation's security.

You come at a time when you can study first hand the heavy responsibilities the Jews of the free world will have to



Leon Dulzin
assume for an immigration which, despite the war, is high-

er than at any time in the past decade, for human needs which are now greater than ever before because they have been aggravated by war.

The Jews of Canada have already recorded splendid achievements in meeting their share of these responsibilities. It will be your task to bring back to them new insights and even greater understanding of these needs. Your presence in embattled Israel at this time is a source of comfort and strength to our people. Your mission is an assurance that Canadian Jewry will respond in fullest measure to the critical needs of this hour.

LEON DULZIN,
Acting Chairman,
The Jewish Agency for Israel

OURS IS A JOINT STRUGGLE FOR THE SECURITY AND WELFARE OF THE ENTIRE JEWISH PEOPLE

Your mission to Israel at this time is a concrete expression of the unity of our people.

In your solidarity with Israel, you stood mobilized at the "frontline" of the Yom Kippur War Emergency Campaign in your community. Now you have come to the country and to the people which were uppermost in your hearts and minds during those endless days and nights of October, when Israel battled for its survival and security.

No words of gratitude are necessary for your efforts; none would suffice. We are comrades-in-arms in a joint



Ezra Z. Shapiro

struggle for the security and welfare of Israel and, thus, of the entire Jewish people.

The struggle may be long; it will certainly continue to be arduous. Neither you, nor we shall relax in pursuing it until our goals have been achieved.

It is our privilege to share the burdens of this difficult hour with you.

We rely on your dedication and on your leadership.

BRUCHIM HARAIM,
Ezra Z. Shapiro
World Chairman, Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal

National Leadership of Keren Hayesod - United Israel Appeal In Canada Meets With Israeli Leaders During Intensive Five-Day Visit

The first Mission of Canadian Jewry to arrive in Israel since the Yom Kippur War is winding up an intensive five day visit to Israel, during which it will have conferred with Israeli leaders, witnessed the arrival of new immigrants, visited some of the battle fronts and studied the human needs of the country at this crucial hour.

The members of the Study Mission, representing the top leadership of the Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal from the country's major Jewish communities will be the first to bring back home the message of a nation at war. With some 300,000 Jews living in Canada, it comprises one of the five largest Jewish communities in the world outside of the United States. The first-hand report of the leaders on the mission to their respective communities will no doubt inspire Canadian Jewry to further intensify its efforts on behalf of Israel.

These efforts have been considerable. Within little more than a week after the outbreak of war the Jewish community of Canada had raised in cash more than it raised in the entire Six Day War period seven years ago. As the President of the UIA of Canada has described in the adjoining columns, the Jewish community of Canada met the emergency by rising as one man. Synagogues and public halls were filled quickly to overflowing with fund raising rallies for Israel after no more than a few hours or a day's notice by phone and word of mouth.

Rich and poor, young and old, Jews everywhere and even

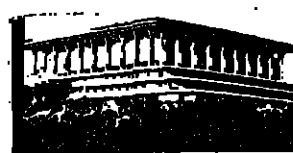
Gentiles dug deeply into their pockets to contribute to the emergency campaign. In one city an eight-year-old boy sent \$2 with another 10 cents which he said was "from my three-year-old brother." An 88-year-old resident of a Jewish Home for the aged sent a cheque for \$500 emptying her entire savings account. A couple sent in a cheque for \$100 with an accompanying note saying, "we never regretted not being wealthy until now."

The response is completely unprecedented in the annals of the community.

Canadian Jewish Leadership From Coast to Coast Represented on Mission

Mission Leader — Thomas O. Hecht
Nat'l President, United Israel Appeal of Canada

Murray Bercovitch — Regina
Sam Bookbinder — Winnipeg
Joseph Busheikin — Calgary
Earl Cherniak — London Ont.
Lou Churshilli — Saskatoon
Alfred Friedman — Ottawa
Gilbert Greenberg — Ottawa
Dr. Arthur Hayes — Vancouver
Bill Hurwitz — Windsor
Elliot Jacobson — Halifax
Joseph Katzin — Edmonton
Bill Kovinsky — Windsor
Leo Marcus — Montreal
Ben Miller — Montreal
Daniel Mousog — St. Catharines
Arnold Portugal — Winnipeg
Norman Rabin — Regina
Dr. Avram Rikher — Halifax
Marvin Shore — London, Ont.
Thomas Wolfe — London, Ont.
Sidney Zack — Vancouver



Parliamentary
Report By Lea Ben Dor

A KIND OF HOLIDAY

IT WAS LIKE being back before the war. A ferocious shouting match in the Knesset with insults hurled from bench to bench and all the time the two major parties had already agreed to postpone the vote till next week.

As there were quite good prospects of an amicable settlement. A kind of holiday from the realities of the war and the negotiations to come.

Mr. B. Z. Abramov (Likud) was on a good wicket. There really is a world of difference between political activity in the army by a senior officer and the return on reserve duty of an officer who has decided to go into politics. Even the rather imperfect law on the subject makes this distinction dit.



Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, Lyova Ellav and Halko Grossman.

very clear. It provides only that a Knesset candidate shall not do reserve duty, with the clear intention of protecting him against a deliberate call-up to prevent him taking part in the election campaign. No provision is made for the fact that there might be a war, and the man in question allocated to a key command in the event of an emergency. Reason requires an amendment to the law that would allow candidates to waive their exemption from reserve duty in the event of war.

It is not exactly a coincidence, or quite irrelevant, that Aluf Ariel Sharon, the man over whom the hubbub has arisen, did in fact also take part in the internecine warfare of the generals during the war, and allowed an interview with himself to be published abroad. It proved not to have been submitted to censorship. He also fought a determined campaign, with many strategic devices and tactical retreats to bring together Gahal, the State Party and the Free Centre in the new Likud grouping. He is popular with the men he has commanded and can be expected to bring the Likud a good many

of their votes. Formally, he joined the former Liberal party, one half of the Gahal group, and they are reported already to feel that they are riding a tiger over whom they have no control. As generals go, he is certainly "political."

In reply to the legal challenge of the past few days, Aluf Sharon has said that he will stay in the army whatever happens, even if it means giving up his safe seat in the Knesset. Much of the Canal crossing and the forces on the far side are his responsibility. It would be totally out of character for him to leave his command, but he may not be above knowing that the will to give up the Knesset seat will bring him political credit. And there's the rub: the

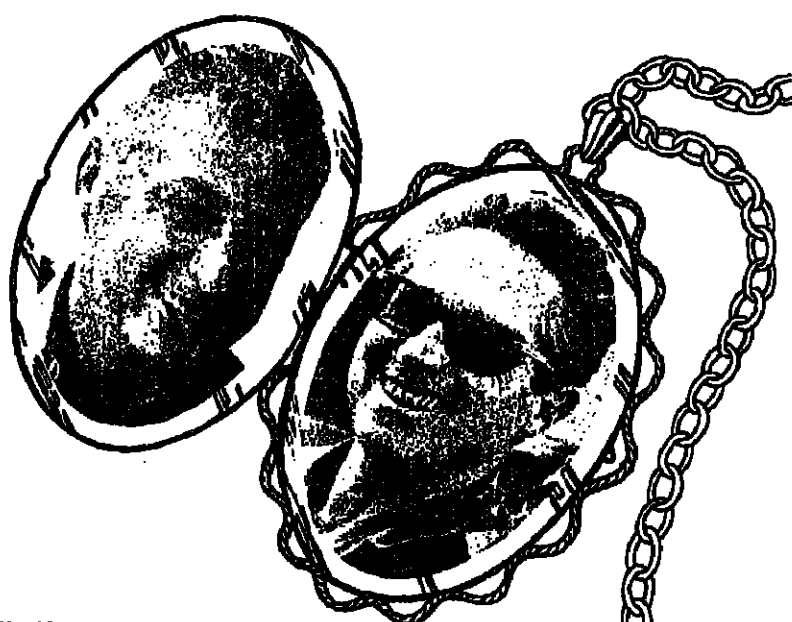
Sharon had sharp differences in the army, and it was felt that there was a personal motivation. Bar-Lev moved straight into the Cabinet from the army and reliance on the issue would have become home so explicitly.

He enjoyed a certain amount of support in the party during the past few years, especially among younger people who saw no progress towards peace. They were sure there was no danger from any Arab army, and some liked Ellav's idea of an Israeli "Balfour declaration" for Arabs in the territories. What could be represented as generosity and wisdom operating from a position of strength, looks quite different when our opponents are not the Arab states but an America that supplies our arms and a Soviet Union manoeuvring to get its forces into Egypt. No opinion poll would send Ellav to negotiate for us in Geneva.

Explaining his credo in "Ma'ariv" a few days ago, Ellav wrote: "No power can move us from here. The world would go down together with us." And just what comfort is it that the Nazi world went down, but not before it had destroyed six million Jews, with the Allies protesting that they could not spare aircraft to bomb even the incinerators to slow down the murder? This war has destroyed many illusions, and Ellav's dream of becoming a harbinger of peace, and prime minister with a little luck, is one of them. "The party doesn't take him seriously now," I was told. "Avraham. Offer no longer supports him."

"THEY WERE FABULOUS," says Mathilda Gez, the Alignment's delegate to the meeting in Paris of 80 representatives of the countries of the European Community, speaking for 600 parliamentarians. They do not agree with their governments' easy capitulation to Arab blackmail, and they wish to continue support and friendship for Israel. They also believe that the planned peace talks hold out a hope for a solution and that every effort should be made to achieve progress there.

They were warm, friendly and sympathetic, both to her and to Menahem Begin, who was the other member of the delegation, but they believe that it is possible to find a solution to the problems that have now spread tentacles to Europe and elsewhere. Mrs. Gez told them how much we appreciate their friendship, but also that the resolutions and statements of the foreign ministers of the E.E.C. deciding just what we should do, seemed to take us back to the days of colonialism. If they knew all the answers, what was there left to negotiate?



Arlik Sharon and Aharon Yariv.



Mathilda Gez



THIS PAGE IS PRESENTED BY THE KEREN HAYESOD—UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL AND THE UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL OF CANADA, INC.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1973

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

PAGE SEVEN

JEWIS OF FRANCE SALUTE ISRAEL

FRENCH JEWRY PLEDGES CONTINUED SUPPORT



Message from
Mr. Michel Topiol
Chairman, Appel Unifie Juif
de France — United Jewish
Appeal of France

The leaders of, and principal contributors to the Appel Unifie Juif de France insisted on coming to Israel as soon as possible in order to express their admiration for and unconditional solidarity with the people of Israel.

We are aware of the modesty of our efforts in comparison with the sacrifices made by each Israeli. We know that these sacrifices were made not only for your own sake, but on behalf of the entire Jewish people.

French Jewry is determined to redouble its efforts, to contribute to the limits of its abilities toward a future of peace and prosperity for Israel and the Jewish people.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORLD JEWRY GREATER THAN EVER

On behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, I am happy to welcome the mission of the Appel Unifie Juif de France — United Jewish Appeal of France.

Your mission comes at a time of critical urgency when the people of Israel are being called on to face the full cost of the cruel Yom Kippur War. One must reckon the cost to an economy which must be remobilized while its men are still mobilized to guard its security. But how shall we reckon the cost in dead and wounded among our gallant soldiers?

You come at a time when you can study at first-hand the costs of an ever-increasing immigration, of providing for human needs which are greater than ever before because they have been aggravated by war. You will study the responsibilities which the Jews of the free world have to assume, in order to achieve the cherished goals of our people.

The Jews of France have already reached new heights in meeting their share of our common responsibilities.



It will be your task to take back to them new insights and an even greater understanding of the critical needs of this hour. Your mission is an assurance that French Jewry will respond to these needs in fullest measure.

Leon Dabin
Acting Chairman
Jewish Agency for Israel

TOGETHER WE STRIVE FOR THE WELFARE OF ISRAEL AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Dear Friends,

We welcome your mission to Israel in these difficult times as a firm expression of the unity of our people. In the dire hour of siege and battle, the Jews of France rallied once again to the support of Israel and her citizens. Now you have come to the country and people whose welfare troubled your hearts and minds while Israel battled for survival and security.

Together with you we pray for peace. The cost of absorbing thousands of new immigrants monthly and of providing for their pressing human needs cannot be borne by the people of Israel alone. Israel will meet all challenges and overcome them. No words of gratitude are necessary for your great efforts; none would suffice. We are one in the continuing struggle for the welfare of Israel and the Jewish people.



We rely on your selfless dedication and decisive leadership.
BRUCHIM HABAIM
Extra Z. Shapiro
World Chairman,
Keren Hayesod-
United Israel Appeal

120 LEADERS OF THE APPEL UNIFIE JUIF DE FRANCE - UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF FRANCE - HERE TO EXPRESS FRENCH SOLIDARITY WITH ISRAEL

The first delegation of the Appel Unifie Juif de France-United Jewish Appeal of France since the Yom Kippur War arrived at Lod airport Wednesday evening, November 21, 1973.

The mission is composed of 120 leaders of the French Jewish community, led by Mr. M. Topiol, Chairman of AUJF, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Honorary Chairman of the AUJF, Mr. Paul Wais, Chairman of the 1974 Campaign of the AUJF, Mr. Asher Ben Nathan, Ambassador of Israel, accepted the invitation of the AUJF, and accompanied the mission to Israel in spite of his many obligations.

In response to questions about the goals and activities of the Appel Unifie Juif de France, Mr. Topiol replied: "From the very beginning of the war, we organized an emergency campaign to support Israel. We managed to collect a sum three times as great as the amount collected during the entire Six Day War period." He continued, "Let me point out that the AUJF is the only organization in charge of collecting funds for Israel and for the needs of the Jewish community in France. I must also express my gratitude to all the Jewish organizations of France which ceased all of their activities and put themselves entirely at the disposal of the AUJF during the Yom Kippur War emergency campaign."

From Mr. Topiol we learned that the efforts of the AUJF will continue: "Our work is not finished. As soon as we return from Israel to our communities,

we shall continue our campaign with the assistance of the more than 7,000 volunteers who spontaneously mobilized themselves for the emergency campaign." According to Mr. Topiol, the literary of the study mission is extremely varied and intensive. In response to our questions he said: "After the hours of terrible anxiety through which we lived during the Yom Kippur War, we became very impatient and decided to come to Israel as soon as possible, in order to let the people of Israel know of our feelings of affection and solidarity with them. We want to study the actual situation in Israel, in order to gain a better understanding of the problems which you face, and in order to increase our effectiveness in France. We shall meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Golda Meir, the Minister of Defense, Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Leon Dulzin, the World Chairman of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal, Mr. Ezra Z. Shapiro, and other important leaders. We shall visit the front lines and the hospitals."

Invited to give his opinions on the actual events in the Middle East during the last two months, Mr. Topiol said: "We are not politicians, only workers on behalf of Israel. We hope with all our hearts that the tense situation will be resolved as quickly as possible, that this region will enjoy a durable peace and that Israel will soon see better days."

PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIRST APPEL UNIFIE JUIF DE FRANCE STUDY MISSION SINCE YOM KIPPUR WAR

QUEST OF HONOR
The Ambassador of Israel to France, Mr. Asher Ben-Nathan
Mr. Michel Topiol, Chairman of the AUJF
Mr. Jean Rosenthal, Honorary Chairman of the AUJF
Mr. Paul Wais, Chairman of the 1974 Campaign of the AUJF
Participants
Mr. and Mrs. Haim Aboucaya — Members, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. Bernard Abramson
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Adas
Mr. Gilbert Amar — Chairman of AUJF Committee, Lyon
Miss Joelle Amar
Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre Aklonis
Mr. Bernard Ambrosini
Dr. Michel Avram — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Belkha
Mrs. Beate Birnbaum
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurtis — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldmann
Mr. R. Goldmann
Mr. and Mrs. Michel Dautcher
Mr. and Mrs. Dautcher — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Frankfurter — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Armand Freilich
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gurtis — Member of the Executive, AUJF
Mrs. Sarah Gurtis

Mr. J. Glend — Keren Hayesod Representative to AUJF
Mr. Jacques Gous — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mrs. Rose Gous
Mrs. Denise Haggit — Asst. to the Executive of AUJF
Mrs. Michele Haim
Mr. and Mrs. Haim Haim
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Jastarski
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jablonki
Mr. Maurice Jablonki
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kalman — Deputy Chairman, ISJU
Mr. and Mrs. Solly Klapsh — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Henri Kligman
Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Kohn
Mr. and Mrs. David Kowalski
Mr. and Mrs. Philippe Krewmer — Member, Executive, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Henri Lenz
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Levy — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lichtenstein
Mrs. Dominique Lichtenstein
Mr. Benjamin Mordich
Mr. and Mrs. Salomon Milgrom
Mr. and Mrs. A. Neftali
Mr. and Mrs. I. Pichler
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Rammelsmann — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Max Rapoport
Mr. and Mrs. Julien Rozan — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF

Mr. and Mrs. Marc Alain Rome
Mr. and Mrs. Julien Samet — President-General of ISJU
Mr. and Mrs. Julien Scher — Member, Executive, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Segal
Mr. Werner Spitz
Mr. Bernard Steinha
Mr. Fred Teitelbaum
Mrs. Sarah Teper
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vaturi
Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Vardant — Member, Board of Directors, AUJF
Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Vian
Mrs. Paul Wais
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wais
Mrs. Henri Wall
Mrs. Jean Claude Well — Member, Executive, AUJF
Mr. Robert Wall
Mr. and Mrs. Zelman Weinberg
Mr. Simon Wulfi
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zauberman — Member, Executive, AUJF
Mr. Alfred Zauberman — Director, AUJF
Mr. Roland Kerth
Mr. Leon Dulzin
Acting Chairman
Jewish Agency for Israel
Mr. Ezra Z. Shapiro
Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal
Mr. Michel Topiol, Chairman
Appel Unifie Juif de France
United Jewish Appeal of France



THIS PAGE IS PRESENTED BY THE KEREN HAYESOD UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL AND THE APPEL UNIFIE JUIF DE FRANCE — THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF FRANCE

A MILITARY HISTORIAN embarking, in perhaps 50 years' time, on a comparative study of the Six Day War and the War of Yom Kippur, could do worse than begin by having a good look at the maps.

Grinding through works about the 1967 war, he would find the long black, red and blue arrows so dear to armchair strategists winding their way all over the place; whereas his maps of the 1973 war would yield nothing more dramatic than an occasional area slightly darkened to denote a strip of territory occupied by one side or another, with hardly an arrow in sight. From this fact alone, our imaginary historian would be able to deduce — and rightly — that the two campaigns, although only six years apart and fought by the same adversaries over virtually the same terrain, were fundamentally different from each other.

Taking a broad view, all wars might be divided into those that produce arrows and those that do not. The difference between the two kinds, of course, is not limited to their appearance on the map. Arrow-producing wars are wars of movement: brisk affairs, often involving brilliant generalship, rapid decisions, relatively few casualties, but a large number of prisoners. Arrowless wars, by contrast, are wars of position, and usually consist of slow, laborious processes going on interminably and ending, as often as not, in mutual exhaustion.

Limiting ourselves to modern history only, one can think of early Napoleonic warfare, of the first stages of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and of the German successes in 1939-42 as typical examples of wars of movement; whereas the Spanish-Dutch war of the 16th and 17th centuries, the Crimean war, and of course World War I (on the western, not the eastern, front) come to mind as instances of slowly-unfolding wars of position.

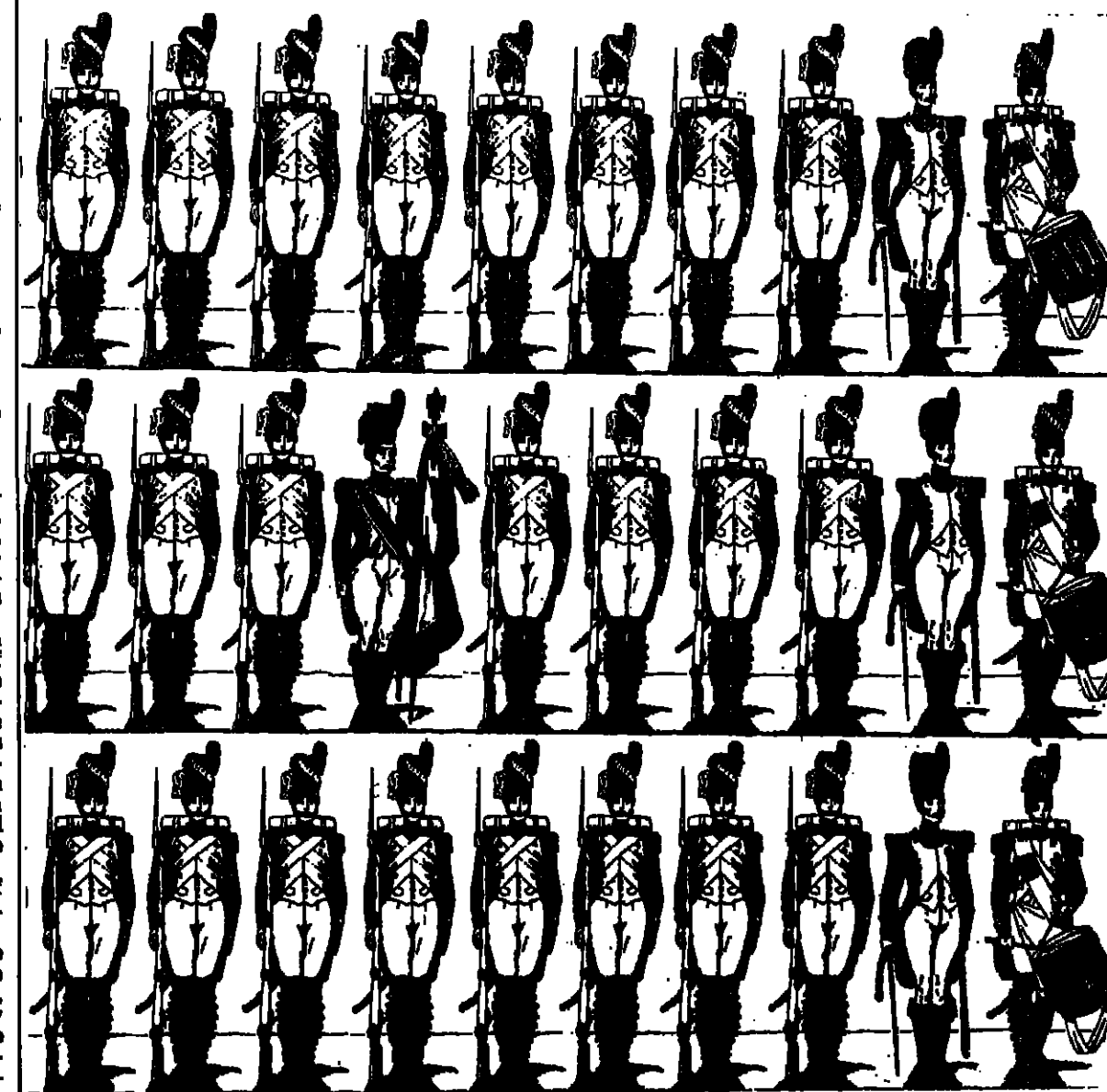
THE QUESTION as to why one war is a war of movement while others are wars of position is, therefore, a crucial one, not only in regard to its image on the map but also in order to determine its general character. Generalship, obviously, has something to do with it; but the presence or absence of military talent is an almost accidental factor, and usually reflects objective circumstances as much as it creates them. Thus, not even an Alexander would have been able to do what he did if he had not had at his disposal an outstanding military instrument, forged by himself, certainly, but ultimately created and made possible by economic, technological, and social factors. Without getting involved in the question as to whether Rabin or Elazar is the better general, one is left wondering whether other factors do not play a larger role in determining the particular form of one or other war than the ability of any individual commander.

Obviously, the first requirement that must be fulfilled before a war of movement becomes possible is for the offense to be a stronger form of warfare than the defense. This, however, is rarely the case; as Karl von Clausewitz pointed out more than a hundred years ago, the defense is "by nature" the stronger form of warfare, if only because it benefits from anything not done. So great is the discrepancy in the power of offense and defense that an offensive that goes on for too long is itself likely to turn into defense. Hence there is a strong tendency for all wars to degenerate into wars of position as time goes on; this is less — as happens on special and relatively rare occasions — there are factors at work giving the offense an — even temporary — advantage.

THE SIX DAY WAR was one of these occasions. The factor that gave Israel the advantage that enabled her to carry the war to such a speedy end was strategic surprise. During the first three hours of that war, Egypt's air force was destroyed on the ground before it could start fighting on anything like equal terms, i.e., before tactics in the usual sense came into play. The rest was relatively easy. Calling upon their air force — against which the Egyptian ground troops were more or less defenceless — wherever they found the going difficult, Israeli forces stormed forward, smashed through the Egyptian concentrations, and reached the Suez Canal before anyone knew what was happening. Thus the handicap of the offense being the weaker form of warfare was cancelled out, not by fighting but by smashing the most important of Egypt's defenses before fighting really began.

These facts, however, were misinterpreted by the Israeli public and also, it seems, by some of the commanders of the Israel Defence Forces. Instead of concluding that strategic surprise had, in very exceptional circumstances, enabled them to overcome the habitual handicap of the offense for a short time (had the war gone on longer, it would probably have developed into a war of position), they decided that the qualitative superiority of the Israeli over the Arab armies would guarantee the success of

THIS ARROWLESS WAR



War technology may move irrepressibly forward, but war strategy remains largely unchanged. From the events of last month, military historian MARTIN van CREVELD draws the old but still valid lesson that the best way to fight a war is to combine strategic attack and tactical defence.

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SURPRISE, THEN, is one of the factors which may make it possible to cancel out the handicap inherent in the offensive; lines east of the Canal were discontinued in favour of an outflanking movement which, after eight days, resulted in the encirclement of the Third Army and given a few more days, might have led to a similar fate for the Second Army. The Israeli move was also brilliant from another point of view: by expanding their initial foothold on the west bank of the Canal in three directions (south, west, and north) they threatened three first-rate Egyptian targets — the Third Army, Cairo, and the Second Army — simultaneously.

any future Israeli offensive even in face of alerted opposition. A lesson was thus learnt from history but, as usually happens, it was the wrong one. During the first 36 hours of this war, the Arabs proved that they too knew how to use strategic surprise; the initial Arab advance was made against scarcely any opposition. After those first hours, however, the Arabs reined in their advance.

This may have been due to the unexpected extent of their success, for which they were not prepared and which made them suspect a trap; or they had to take the tactical initiative in the battlefield. The results of this combination, in the first days of the war, were very damaging for the Israelis.

Having tried to charge the Egyptians and failing, the Israeli High Command was faced with the problem of how to cancel out their tactical handicap by adopting an offensive strategy. They solved it in characteristic manner: the move across the Suez Canal being one of the most brilliant, but also most risky, operations in the history of warfare. It enabled the Israelis to overcome their tactical handicap on the air and on the ground at one and the same time.

In the air, the air force was relieved of the need to face solid missile defences; instead, these were taken care of by ground forces. On the ground, frontal attacks on the Egyptian

means sufficient. To exploit the initial advantage conferred by it, superior mobility is needed; this, however, the Arabs did not possess. Hence, instead of charging blindly onward, they did the logical thing, i.e., dug in and waited for the Israeli counter-attack which, in view of the fact that they had occupied Israeli-held territory, was bound to come. Thus, the Arabs found themselves strategically fighting on the offensive, while tactically on the defensive; whereas the Israelis, in the battlefield, the results of this combination, in the first days of the war, were very damaging for the Israelis.

But there is another lesson to be drawn. For the handicap inherent in the offensive to be overcome, either surprise or mobility is necessary — or, better still, a combination of the two. In this field, we are facing a paradoxical development. Whereas certain technological factors have now made surprise attacks more feasible than ever, the last war has clearly shown the limitations of the two weapons hitherto regarded as most suitable both for exploiting strategic surprise and for counter-attacking it, i.e., the aircraft and the tank.

From this it would appear that the old lesson, that the best way to fight a war is to combine strategic attack with tactical defence, is now more valid than ever. In practical terms, this means that since an advantage once gained is extremely difficult to cancel out, the penalties of not pre-empting a surprise attack, as well as the benefits to be gained by launching it, are enormous. In so far as they put a premium on aggression, those developments hardly augur well for the stability of our region.

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For a few days the Egyptian Command was unable to decide which of these targets was in the greatest danger; and when they finally made up their mind it was too late.

TACTICALLY, TOO, the Israeli army learnt its lesson quickly once the initial charges had failed. Instead of using their armour, as in the Six Day War, to storm enemy positions and break through them, they concentrated on occupying commanding positions of their own and, relying on superior marksmanship and weapon-handling, shot it out with the Syrians and Egyptians. The result was a rather low war involving heavy destruction on both sides, but producing no spectacular advances and hardly an arrow on the map.

With the destruction of the missile defences, the Israeli air force slowly regained some of its lost freedom of action — but only some; and the most important military lesson to emerge from the war is probably that, in the future, ground forces will be just as necessary to protect aircraft as aircraft to protect them. Given the limitations imposed on the freedom of action of both aircraft and armour (on the latter, by the new anti-tank missiles), we are unlikely to see a repetition of a rapid war of movement in the near future. Instead, unless some novel means of restoring mobility is evolved, the next war will probably be a slow, grinding affair, with heavy casualties and much destruction on both sides.

Wars, as Churchill once put it, are won by either slaughter or manoeuvre. The greater a general, the more reliance he will place on manoeuvre, the less on slaughter. Supreme excellence, as the Chinese sage Sun Tzu pointed out 2,500 years ago, consists of defeating the enemy by outmanoeuvring him without a slaughter at all. Whereas Israel came close to achieving this ideal during the Six Day War, the last war, due to factors that go much deeper than the competence or incompetence of any individual general, involved relatively heavy casualties.

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05.10.74

A MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE who survived the Holocaust, are very apprehensive about the current situation, although they have no relatives in the army. A housewife, worried about her husband who has been called for reserve duty, is left to cope with the full burden of the household and the children. A combat soldier at the front is constantly on the alert because of the shelling that still occurs unpredictably. These are just a few examples of the stressful situations to which we have had to accustom ourselves in recent weeks — situations in which there is a threat to personal well-being at one extreme or personal safety at the other.

Psychologists who have studied reactions to natural disasters, wars and critical illnesses have found that responses to stress are fairly uniform, regardless of the cause. For instance, a person under stress is typically physiologically excited: his heart pounds, he breathes faster, he feels tension in all his muscles. He often has trouble over sleeping, and may suffer from an upset stomach and fatigue. Psychologically, he is likely to feel anxious and fearful, and to have difficulty in concentrating or carrying on with his normal activities. At the same time, because he is excited, he feels a stronger need to be active, to do something to help in the current emergency, whatever it may be. Yet because a person under stress has difficulty organizing his activities, he often seems to the outside observer, to be very busy getting nowhere.

While the physical responses to stress are, by and large, unavoidable, save with medication, the psychological responses can often be alleviated. The degree to which a person becomes anxious and disorganized depends on his understanding of the situation and his reactions to it, and on his success in channelling his energy toward activities that will protect him from danger and reduce the stress. In World War II it was found that soldiers at the front, although in greater danger, were considerably less fearful than soldiers with desk jobs. The former could cope with the danger by active combat; the latter found no solution to the life-and-death problems of war in the forms they filled out and the papers they filed.

A realistic understanding of danger also helps relieve fears and anxiety, even when there isn't much, if anything, that can be done to avoid it. Doctors have

STRESS AND THE WAR



found that when their patients are thoroughly prepared in advance for the danger and pain of a serious operation, their post-operative pain, suffering and anxiety are considerably reduced. The patient who expects pain is far less disturbed by it than the one who does not anticipate it. Curiously enough, the physical reaction to stress itself accounts for many of the psychological reactions. It is an established fact that someone who is very excited, for whatever reason, becomes disorganized and performs less efficiently than when he is cool, calm and collected. We have all had the experience of stumbling, stuttering and dropping things when we are excited or jittery. Moreover, tasks which require judgments and decisions are more affected by excitement than are routine tasks. The exceptionally bad driving we saw in October was one result of the tension caused by the war.

Insomnia, too, whether induced artificially by drugs or naturally by stress, has a disruptive effect on behaviour. A tired person is not only moody and irritable, but also finds it difficult to concentrate or to perform complex tasks, which is why doctors often administer tranquilizers and other drugs to victims of severe stress. If the physical reactions to a successful event are relieved, some of the emotional and behaviour problems can be avoided.

THE YOM KIPPUR War has left an indelible mark on the soul of my middle son Amir. Under the impression of historic events, the child has stopped brushing his teeth and since October 6 he has hardened in his refusal to have his hair cut, arguing that at a time when our men are fighting at the front, we can't bother with trivialities. We weren't unduly worried by the toothbrush and the beautiful too. But Amir's flowing locks are now down to his shoulders and red into the bargain, and they cover his eyes till he looks like nothing so much as a Tibetan terrier in winter. There's this, though: dogs have a keen sense of smell to compensate for their weak eyesight, whereas Amir has to grope his way along by touch.

"Ephraim," said his mama, "your son looks like Mowgli, the jungle boy who was brought up by wolves."

The little wolf-cub adhered to a firm ideological platform: he won't cut his hair till we have peace. I did suggest, as an alternative arrangement, that maybe he'd do the opposite — cut his hair till peace came and stop when it did; but he wouldn't budge. We find ourselves in a rather delicate position as parents since we're reluctant to impose our will on the child by force because he bites but, on the other

hand, we're allergic to minipies close to!

NOT THAT LIFE was much easier before the war. Amir developed an inner resistance to clippings of whatever kind when he was two, at which age he fell in with the anti-anti spirit of yesh-yesh youth the world over. Ever since, he's been mourning each hair that falls from his head as if it were mink or something. The last time we managed to drag him to the hairdresser's was in February, and even then only with the Kissingerian promise that they'd just take off a bit at the side and afterwards we'd make straight for the nearest toyshop with a lot of money.

"The son of a self-respecting writer," said Mama with incoherent logic, "can't walk around looking like a shaggy dog story."

Amir sat down in the barber's chair with the air of a condemned man. I think he even asked for a rabbi. Anyway, when it was all over, he at last looked like a nice child from a good home. He had only kicked the barber's shin twice and promised to do away with him once and for all. We didn't interfere, though, because it seemed a choice between a barber and barbarian.

And then came this war, with its moral justifications. After the taking of the Hormon strongholds, Amir pointed

Barbara Tversky

A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL factor in stressful situations is the manner in which a person explains his own feelings to himself. In one of the classic experiments in psychology, conducted by Professors Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer of Columbia University, a group of college students were administered a drug whose effect was to make them excited. Some were told this, others were not. Each student then performed a task with a "stooge" who acted either very angry or very happy, and who encouraged the student to participate in his activities. Those students who had not been told of the drug's effect both felt and acted either more angry or more happy, as the case might be, than the students who had been told.

What happens to us, then, when we find ourselves very excited or very emotional? First, we seek information to explain our strong feelings. We can attribute them to some state of our body, such as tiredness or excitement, or to events that have occurred around us. The informed students knew they were excited because of the drug, and did not behave strangely. They are like the post-operative patients forewarned of pain, who

accept it more calmly than patients who have not been prepared. They are also like the mother who understands that her child is misbehaving because he is tired, and so is not to be punished, but rather distracted to some quiet activity. That same mother realizes that she, too, is over-reacting because she is tired, mother might catch herself on another occasion behaving angrily and not because the child is naughty.

Frequently, however, our feelings are reactions to events which we have experienced. Good news makes us happy, bad news makes us sad. Cheerful music can make us feel energetic, and slow music can make us feel pensive.

The uninformed students searched around them for an explanation for their feelings; they found it in the stooge's behaviour, which also served as a model for their own. It was as if they said to themselves, "Gee, I feel excited. Our work is making that guy very angry (happy); I must be, too."

This, in turn, illustrates another aspect of behaviour under excitement — it is highly suggestible. The excited, uninformed students were as susceptible to anger as to joy, and were much more susceptible to either than the students who attributed their excitement to the drug. We know that in dangerous situations, such as a fire in a theatre, one panicky per-

son can spread his panic to others, causing mass alarm. On the other hand, during a disaster or in a battle, a calm leader can take charge, and serve as a model to others. That is why it is common practice to isolate a person in panic and help him calm down, so that the panic does not spread to others.

WHEN UNDER STRESS, we seek information not only to understand our feelings, but also to plan a course of action. Hospital patients and their relatives commonly exchange stories about the diagnosis and treatment of similar ailments. October was a month of brisk trade in transistor radios, with crowds gathering around them every hour for the news; it was also a month of brisk trade in rumours, which are a substitute for real information, and subside as information becomes available.

Not all of us manage to find an outlet for our energies or an alleviation for our fears, and we seek reassurance in comfort and support from others in the same predicament. Military units become very cohesive in battle, and a soldier switched to a new unit during action feels lost and ill at ease. Young housewives pack up their babies and go back home to mother, as evidenced by the numerous radio messages we have been hearing, telling soldiers to contact their wives at their mothers-in-law. Neighbours are friendlier, more helpful and concerned, and so are strangers.

In these past weeks, all of us have observed many of the responses typical to stressful situations. We have reacted to danger by getting excited, and often anxious and disorganized. We have experienced both an increased need to be useful, and greater difficulty in concentrating and organizing our activities. Most of these reactions are automatic and unavoidable, but the better we understand them, the easier it is to get them under control. We seek information and friendship in an effort to understand our feelings and behaviour, to discover a way of coping with the danger, and to seek reassurance and comfort for our fear.

Behaviour under such circumstances is highly suggestible; and while there are those who fall under pressure, there are many who remain calm and courageous, stand up to danger, see what needs to be done, and, in so doing, rally others around them.

Dr. Barbara Tversky is a teacher of psychology at the Hebrew University.

HAIRBORNE

Ephraim Kishon

triumphantly at the soldiers on TV.

"See? They don't cut their hair either!"

It's true there can't have been many wars fought by soldiers with such long hair as the short war of this October. I suppose it's due to the haste with which the reserves were called up, at five minutes past the eleventh hour.

Anyway, the tangled manes of our brave young Samsons keep from under their helmets, without the least consideration for Amir's parents. To judge by their screen appearances, they still don't seem to have much time to shave, either. No wonder the child's affected.

MY FATHER-IN-LAW tried to apply economic pressure:

"If you'll let your hair be cut just a bit," he coaxed his grandson, "I'll take out a subscription to the Encyclopedia of Wild Animals for you."

"Nope," said Amir. "Hair." "Like a wild animal. We should've cut our nails either."

a bike. The child vacillated briefly and decided: nothing doing.

At that point we realized that he meant it.

"He'll put up a fight this time," the little woman predicted, and sure enough, when we tried tying him to the seat in the bathroom with the help of my brother-in-law, the brat yelled stereo and drove us back across the lines. Still, we had crossed the fear barrier.

The reader may ask why we don't snip his tresses in his sleep, saying "The parents be upon thee, Amir," but we aren't that Philistine and, besides, he sleeps with a ruler under his pillow. Stage Gimmel Alert.

SINCE THE BATHROOM incident our son has grown even more obdurate. He tosses his hair deliberately into his eyes and makes a great show of bumping into the furniture a couple of times a day. The only thing that gives me any relief is a heart-to-heart talk, as the family code prescribes.

"Why do you object to having your locks shorn, son?" "I like 'em long."

"Why?"

"Cause that's what they grow for. It's the way God meant them to be."

"Then, according to you, we shouldn't cut our nails either."

M'm, that was a rather unhappy example. I decide to try a different approach.

"If you keep wearing your hair that way," I venture, "people'll think you're a girl."

"So what's wrong with girls?"

"Nothing. Except that you aren't one."

"So you want to punish me for that?"

That's how useful and constructive our little talk was.

The wife and I held a closed meeting in the kitchen and resolved upon drastic measures: to cut his hair under an anaesthetic. It seemed a simple enough operation tactically: I'd grab Amir from behind and hold his arms in a pincer movement while Mummy thrust a handkerchief soaked in chloroform under his nose. We'd have ten minutes to finish the job with the scissors. We might even use the opportunity to clean his teeth. And change a sock or two. All's fair in love and war.

Amir, that sensitive animal, has smelled danger. He moves warily around the house with his back against the wall. Yesterday he searched the drawers of my desk. He may possibly be carrying arms. We're considering our next step. Meanwhile, he refuses to withdraw from the cease-fire hairline.

Translated by Miriam Avid By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"



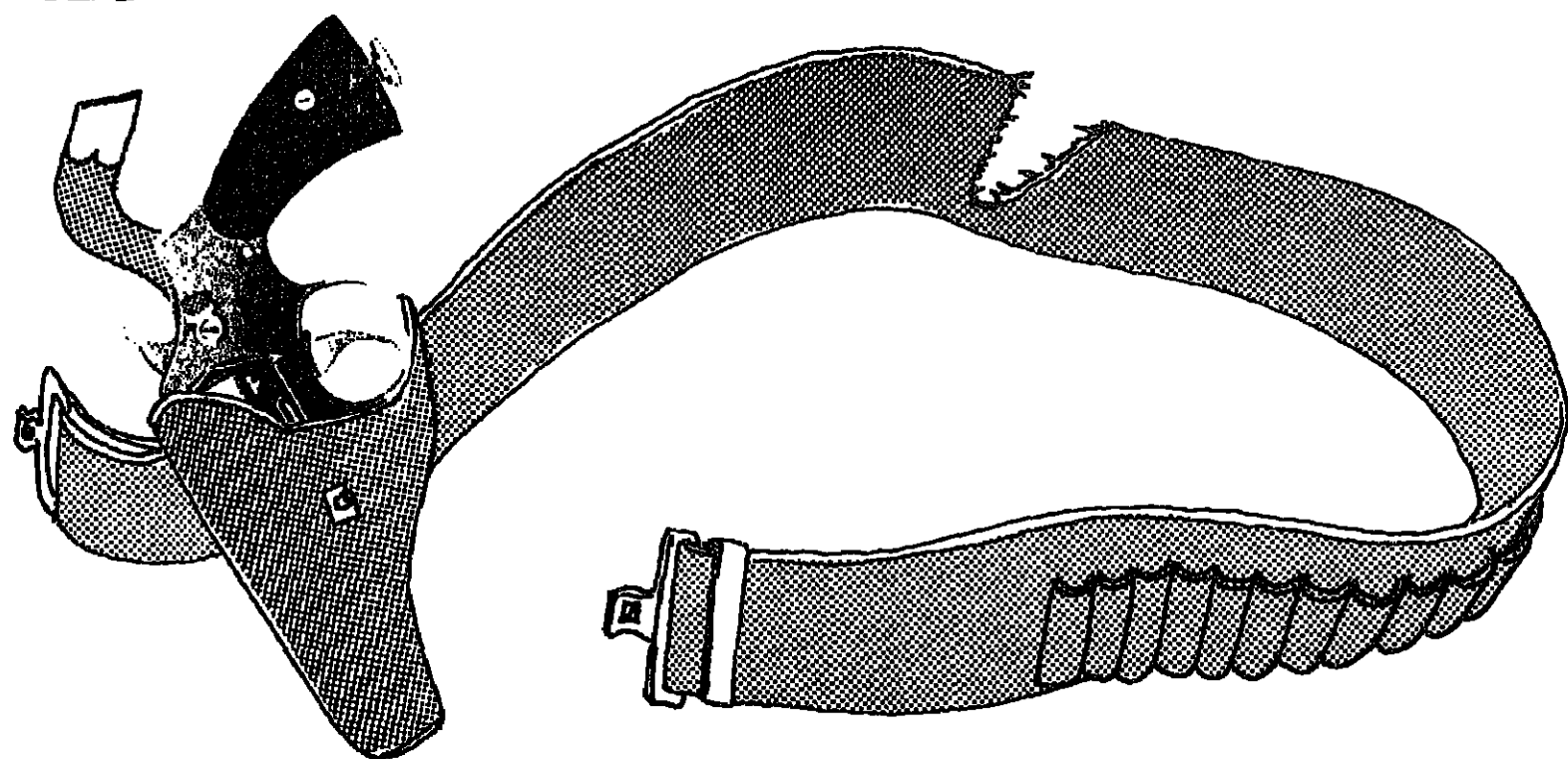
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YITZHAR — BEST BY FAR

That was the battle that was



THE OTHER DAY I was making my way through the Golan Heights back to an army unit which I had joined as military correspondent during the first week of the war.

I found the landscape of the Golan changed almost beyond recognition. Only the day before, hundreds of scared and battered Syrian tanks, mobile cannon and anti-aircraft guns had been lying by the wayside, waiting to be collected as war booty. Now, most of them had already been dragged in chains to the army workshops, to be refitted for service with the Israel Defence Forces. Only the day before, the settlements of the Golan had been deserted, their inhabitants having sought refuge down below from the Syrian invaders. Now, the houses and the installations damaged in the enemy shelling were being fixed, and the people were back at work almost as though nothing had happened.

Towards evening, after a day's search, I finally discovered my old unit, at the edge of the demilitarized zone inside Syria. The command post was at the top of a hill overlooking the whole of the surrounding mountain area. It was brutally cold, and the soldiers on sentry duty looked as if they had frozen in the wintry wind, wrapped up though they were in heavy overcoats, their faces hidden by woollen caps. Even the commander's bunker, dug deep into the hilltop, offered little shelter from the frost.

It turned out that the unit still had a full-time job on its hands, responsible for an entire sector of the Golan front. Soldiers and officers were posted at advanced positions, from which they would carry out observation, reconnaissance and ambush missions in the area. Officially, it might very well be true that "quiet prevailed on the northern front," but for the men out there, the quiet was conspicuous only by its absence. Exchanges of small-arms fire were an almost daily occurrence, with a little artillery shelling thrown in for good measure every now and then.

Despite their preoccupation with their immediate duties, my buddies' welcome was, as was to be expected, warm and hearty, complete with an invitation to a cup of coffee.

What I was especially interested in, I told the unit commander, a man by the name of Shamir, was to reconstruct the battle I had been through with them. No problem, he assured me. He would invite a number of his men and we would hold a sort of inquest on the battle.

But there was a problem. "Come to think of it," said Shamir, "this would be just another

easy task. The tanks to our right, which were to attack the Syrian target, were stopped dead in their tracks by mine-fields, deep trenches and heavy enemy fire. The entire battle plan had to be changed on the spot, and Shamir, improvising, ordered another force into the attack. At the same time, difficulties arose with the unit's radio communications.

"Under these conditions," Shamir pointed out, "I had to maintain visual contact with the attacking tanks."

That still didn't explain the fact that, right in the middle of the heaviest Syrian shelling, Shamir jumped out of the command carrier and dashed, completely exposed, up the nearby hill, seemingly oblivious to the mortal danger he was in every inch of the way. Why did he do it, I asked?

"I had to get to the top of that hill," he replied, "to get a good observation point. Couldn't have run the battle otherwise."

He could, of course, have simply driven up in the carrier, but that way, he would have exposed the vehicle to the full view of the Syrians and their fire. He chose to endanger only himself.

Only midway to the top did he realize what a risky course he had chosen. For suddenly he remembered that, apart from a revolver, he was carrying no personal weapons. And the Syrians might very well be manning a position on the hill. But it was already too late to turn back.

When he finally reached the top, he found himself right inside a Syrian position, manned by soldiers armed with sub-machine guns and assault rifles. Only they were all dead.

Now he was safe, and he had a clear field of vision. He took stock of the situation, but before coming down he appropriated one of the Syrian rifles.

"Didn't you notice that I had come back to the carrier armed with a Kalashnikov?" he asked. "All I noticed," I said, "was that you had come back."

Not all of his men were so fortunate.

Yehuda Haezrahi

incident in Shamir's bunker. "We'll have a fund-raising drive; and we'll buy you a new belt, I promise you."

But until I met him in the bunker, I was completely unaware that my friend Eli had also been among our wounded that day. He had been hit by splinters of shrapnel in the back, but stayed on with the unit after getting bandaged in camp after the battle. He refused to be transferred to a field hospital.

"It was really only a light wound," he explained, "and the

doctor said the fragments would probably break through the skin, all by themselves, without an operation. Besides, we had quite a number of losses in that battle, and there was no one to take my place."

"I HAD THE IMPRESSION," I told Shamir, "that the command troop-carrier moved forward during the battle to join the line of the advancing tanks."

That had indeed been so, he confirmed. But it was not a matter of bravado or daring for its own sake. What happened was that a commander of a tank force had been wounded at the very start of the battle, so that Shamir had to take over the tanks in addition to his other duties.

That proved to be a far from fortunate.

Phone booths in the desert



Aaron Sittner

IT WAS CLOSE to one a.m. on a moonless mid-October night when a medium-sized jet landed at Lod, just a few hours after it had taken off from a European airport. Moments after the aircraft rolled to a halt, eight middle-aged and elderly civilians climbed aboard and slowly began unloading dozens of wire-strapped wooden crates. They completed their work in about two hours, and the jet was readied for take-off.

A highly secret shipment of military hardware? No. The eight men, who normally do admini-

trative work in a Government office in Jerusalem, were on hand to accept delivery — expedited delivery — of a long-standing order placed many months earlier by the Ministry of Communications. The shipment consisted of specialized telephone equipment designed to provide outlying villages and settlements with swift, direct-dialling communication.

The day after war erupted, Ministry engineers decided to get the apparatus to Israel as quickly as possible, and put it into service for soldiers at the front. Teleaxes went out to the manufacturers: cancel plans to ship the equipment by sea; prepare order immediately for pick-up by one of our planes.

"In Napoleon's day," a Ministry official said, "an army marched

on its stomach. But today — especially with us — what keeps an army going is its morale, and anybody can tell you that there is nothing as good for a soldier's morale as keeping in touch with his loved ones by phone."

Since the beginning of the war, six mobile phone vans have been put into service, on the northern front and in the south.

Thanks to the highly sophisticated cable-less electronic equipment, a soldier lifting the receiver in one of the vans can dial his home just as if he were calling from around the corner. If he wishes, he can place his call through an operator, who has facilities for breaking into a conversation, if the line is engaged, and announce that a soldier is waiting to get through.



FROM CAMP TO CAMPFIRE

Two women of international reputation have been in Israel lately shooting a "film portrait" of the country. Nicole Stephane (left), and Susan Sontag (right) were interviewed by HELGA DUDMAN.

"NICOLE CALLED me from Paris soon after the war started and said 'Susan, I can't bear being in France, the television reporting here is too terrible.' I said, 'Well, why don't you come to New York? Here everybody is for Israel.' She did, and not long after, we both arrived here, ready to start work."

So far, we might be dealing with two UJA women leaders, or two Hadassah members. Hardly, Susan is Susan Sontag, an American writer, teacher, and film director with a formidable reputation for trenchant social and literary criticism and "New Left" views. Her novels and essays — among them the classic on "Camp" — have been translated into 14 languages, and she wrote and directed two feature films, both in Sweden.

Nicole is Nicole Stephane, a French film producer with impressive credits ("To Die in Madrid," "La Vie du Chateau"), who interrupted seven years' preparation for the filming of Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past," on which she is to start production this summer. She was with the French Resistance during World War II, escaped across the Pyrenees, and was an officer with the Free French, not to mention a period as an actress "discovered" by Cocteau to play in his now classic film, "Les Enfants Terribles."

Their work here involved over three weeks' shooting of a documentary "film portrait" of Israel, already sold to European television networks and to be released in theatres in America and elsewhere in the spring. The Israeli co-producer is Israfilm of Tel Aviv. With a technical crew of four from abroad, they travelled by minibus from the Syrian front, starting on October 23, down to the Suez Canal, where they spent the night with a group of soldiers, drinking coffee heated over a little campfire, singing songs, and

getting a little sleep stretched out on the ground."

I MET THE two women, who are good personal friends, toward the end of their stay, at the American Colony Hotel in Jerusalem. We talked till after midnight, the three of us alone in the vast sitting room, under the lofty Turkish ceiling. When we began, the air was thick with preconceptions (Susan Sontag, smiling: "I always spend the first 15 minutes dealing with peoples' preconceptions of me"); when we ended there was only cigarette smoke.

The film's tentative title, I had been told, was "Promised Land," which has a provocative ring and echoes of confrontation and conflict. Did this, then, mean an "anti-Israel" film?

"Why should I be anti-Israel?" said Miss Sontag. "I would find it very, very difficult to take a position against this country. I'm proud to be a Jew, I identify myself very much with other Jews, and by temperament I'm predisposed to Israel. As for what is called the 'New Left,' this is a very loose grouping; I don't put my political positions into any one package. I've never taken a public position on Israel. But Nicole has a real commitment. Ask her."

Nicole Stephane, who turned out to have been born a Rothschild, was here as a war correspondent in 1948, once, again in 1967, when she spent some time in kibbutz Ein Gev and again in 1967, when she made a documentary film, "Generation du Desert."

"I had many incredible things happen to me in Europe during the war, but nothing ever compared with how I felt in Israel in 1948," she said. "I remember what it was like to travel to Jerusalem by the Burma Road, the night with a group of soldiers, drinking coffee heated over a little campfire, singing songs, and

during the Civil War, but the spirit among Republican soldiers then must have been much like that of Israel in the War of Independence."

The vanished romanticism of those days is viewed with nostalgia by veteran Israelis — and also, it seems, by people who were never here till last month.

"I naturally didn't expect the kind of socialist atmosphere there may have been in the 'forties,' said Susan Sontag, "but I didn't expect this conventionalism, this consumerism, and especially not the attitude that exists here toward women. It all seems based on an American model which is itself out of date."

SOME OF HER preconceptions about Israel have been confirmed, others contradicted.

"I am far less critical now of Israel's foreign and security policy but, on the other hand, I have doubts about the 'quality of life.' I realize now, in a way I couldn't before, what a small country Israel is. It's one thing to read about the Golan Heights, and quite another to be there. The problems are even more complex than I had thought, although I had read a great deal about this country and talked with many people who have visited and lived here. I think perhaps this trip has raised more questions than it has answered."

But then, immediately, came the impassioned attack on America's leadership. "I'm a very strong critic of America's foreign policy, and I find myself in a terrible dilemma when the 'best friend' Israel has ever had is also the worst president America has ever had. And isn't it a paradox that Israel is the only decent democratic country not to have taken a stand against America's Vietnam policy?"

Miss Sontag went on to make an analogy between Israel's position and that of Cuba, which she has visited several times, an analogy which "fills her with pessimism." Cuba, she suggests, had no intention of becoming a client state of Russia's.

"Between 1959 and the mid-'sixties, strenuous efforts were made to find other alliances. But because of harsh geo-political realities and because of Cuba's geographical position, Fidel Castro became totally dependent on Russia. I can't believe he wanted this — and it is something which is very bad for the Cuban Revolution."

Contributing my share of pessimism, I suggested that perhaps with time, any revolution loses its lustre — the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and maybe, I ventured, even in due course the Chinese Revolution?

"Oh, no," said Miss Sontag, her eyes sparkling. She visited China recently and returned filled with admiration. As a side-issue, she mentioned the absence of cars in China, "which is wonderful, ecologically. I was told that only about one per cent of the population could afford cars, and therefore there are none. But when I asked whether cars would be desirable if and when all of China's millions could have one, the answer was, 'Oh yes!'"

From cars in China to cars in Israel: "I realize that Arad was planned with thought and care. But the town looks like an American suburb. The streets are wide — made for cars and not for walking. It's a place based on a consumer society. But there are other options — new towns planned in very different ways, as in Scandinavia and England."

QUESTIONING ME closely about the role of women here (What is the percentage of women doctors? Why, except for Golda, are

there so few in public life? What is the attitude on Women's Lib? Why are girl soldiers relegated to unimportant tasks?) Miss Sontag made the point — and it is hard to dispute — that women's role here is similar to that in America in the 'fifties. When I observed that the Israeli reaction to Women's Lib is largely indifference, and that it is considered a sort of fringe import from America, she retorted: "Considering all the things you have imported from America, this might have been one of the better ones."

Turning to Nicole Stephane, I began to ask, "Do you, too..." Before I got any further, she answered, "Yes." My next question came out almost as though I were a hypnotized chicken: "Is it unusual for two women to be in charge of making a film?" "Isn't it unusual for women to be in charge of anything?" said Miss Sontag.

AT THE RISK of transgressing basic W.L. principles, I nevertheless report that Susan Sontag is tall and striking-looking, with long black hair and an extremely pleasant alto voice. Nicole Stephane has short blonde hair and a rosy complexion, and is the spirit of warmth and unaffected friendliness. Both were wearing slacks and sweaters designed for comfort; Susan Sontag's boots were definitely the working kind, their extra-thick crepe soles not meant for fashion.

Little escapes her analytical eye.

"Last night we had supper with two Israelis — one is for the Likud and one is for Meri. What struck me was the complete agreement between the two on a whole range of domestic problems, from immigrant absorption policy to the poverty gap. Each kept saying to the other, 'Yes, you're absolutely right.' It would be impossible to imagine this kind of consensus between the right and the left in a country like America — or France."

Back to the film. The idea for it did not grow out of the war; the two had begun to plan it a year ago. Its nature will be "poetic rather than didactic, full of sensory images, certainly not 'my view' of Israel." The Israeli-Arab conflict is unquestionably an element (it will include war shots, provided by army cameramen), but while initially there had been attempts to include interviews with Palestinian activists, no such contacts were actually made.

"We will show Arab construction workers, because that is the reality, but we do not interview them on politics, because we aren't interviewing Jewish workers either."

Her reaction to the U.N. soldiers at Suez was not unlike that of Israelis.

"They can hardly understand the situation, and they seem to have contempt for both sides — for the Egyptians, because they are some strange 'Third World' breed, and for the Israelis, because they are making so much trouble for everybody."

AN EXAMPLE of the individual tragedies which marked the war was brought home to both women and both reacted with emotion. "The driver we had for the first week became a real friend. As a child, he'd been in a concentration camp. He had been in the tank corps on the northern front during the fighting, and his son was a pilot. 'We were at Be'erli the day of the military funeral — a terrible experience. Then, just as we arrived from there at a military hospital, another driver somehow found us, with the news that the pilot son had been killed.'"

Their driver reacted with a self-discipline hard to understand. "I almost wish he had thrown our bags on the ground. Instead, he transferred them carefully, from his car to the next. And went home."

QUESTIONING ME closely about the role of women here (What is the percentage of women doctors? Why, except for Golda, are

Emma's Maccabean rage

EIGHTY-SIX YEARS AGO, on November 19, 1887, a vociferous, fiery "Jew" died in New York, at the age of only 38. Her name was Emma Lazarus and unwittingly she was a prophetess.

Emma Lazarus is best known to American Jewry, the descendants of East European emigrants of her generation, as the author of the sonnet engraved on a tablet at the base of the Statue of Liberty, proclaiming to the world:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning
to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tem-
pest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the
golden door.

But it had taken years before Emma Lazarus could bring herself to write poems about Jews. Her early poems — from 1887 to 1890 — bore the fashionable influences of non-Jewish sources: the mythology of Greece, the romanticism of Byron, the sentimentalism of Heine and Tennyson. Finally, in 1890-91, upon viewing the aqueduct of the Russian refugees who had survived the pogroms and the trip to New York, she turned about and became a leading spokesman for Jewry in that great city. In those two years, she wrote a group of powerful poems exhorting European Christianity for its rabid anti-Semitism.

With bitter irony she cried in "The Crowning of the Red Cock":

Where is the Hebrew's father-
land?
The folk of Christ is sore
beated;
The Son of Man is bruised and
banned
Now finds whereon to lay his
head.
His cup is gall, his meat is
tears.
His passion lasts a thousand
years.

But through the lines of out-
rage resounds the certainty of
triumph by the eternal people. In
"The Banner of the Jew," she
recalls the "Maccabean rage" of
yore and exclaims:

Oh, deem not dead their mar-
tial fire,
Say not the mystic flame is
spent!
With Moses' law and David's
lyre
Your ancient strength remains
unspent.

Let but an Ezra rise anew,
To lift the Banner of the Jew!
These poetic sentiments were
soon to become a practical vision
of the "Hebrew's fatherland."

Current Jewish events led Emma Lazarus to reading Jewish history and Hebrew literature. In time, she dipped into German translations of Ibn Gabirol and Yehuda Halevi, and was inspired to translate into English the poems of Halevi, such as *Yefe Nof* and *Libi b'emterah*, that deal with longing for the return to Zion.

THUS INSPIRED by two emotional upheavals — the wave of anti-Semitism in Europe and the discovery of Jewish lore — she became a pre-Herzlian Zionist. Her interest in the subject burgeoned quickly. She corresponded with Laurence Oliphant, the British Judeophile who had come to live in old Haifa and wrote Emma a long letter about conditions in Palestine and about possible political approaches regarding settlement that Herzl was to explore later. She came to know the remarkable Colonel Albert Goldsmid, an early Anglo-Jewish advocate of a return to Zion, whom Herzl was to enlist as his British intermediary.

Now she turned to writing essays that cried out against Russian victimization of the Jews,



Emma Lazarus: poet and unwitting prophetess

Dan Vogel

presaged political Zionism, and rallied American Jewry to provide aid both for Russian Jewry and for the Jewish re-settlement of Palestine. It is this amazingly prophetic aspect of her work that holds the greatest interest for us today.

Emma Lazarus' first major essay in the cause was a reply to a virulent defence of the bloody Russian pogroms of 1880-82, published in the "Century" magazine, by a certain Madame Ragozin, who derived her ideas about Jews from the notorious writings of the convert Jacob Brannman.

In measured, scornful terms Emma destroyed Madame Ragozin's display of empty learning and notions of group psychology. Point by point she flayed the Russian, demonstrating that this modern effusion was but medieval anti-Semitism in seductive garb. Then, as a concluding jibe, she wrote angrily:

"It must be borne in mind that Russia forcibly retains this cancer (the Jew) in her body politic. Emigration as well as immigration is prohibited to the Laurence Oliphant, the British Judeophile who had come to live in old Haifa and wrote Emma a long letter about conditions in Palestine and about possible political approaches regarding settlement that Herzl was to explore later. She came to know the remarkable Colonel Albert Goldsmid, an early Anglo-Jewish advocate of a return to Zion, whom Herzl was to enlist as his British intermediary.

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fully identifying him as "a Christian" to universalize the concept of Zionism — grasped the opportunity to emphasize the practicality of the colonization of Palestine by Jews:

"We hear the usual sceptical comments passed upon those who entertain these startling opinions (about Jewish settlement). George Elliot (whose novel 'Daniel Deronda' emphasized Zionism) was a 'poet,' Laurence Oliphant is a 'fanatic,' Gabriel Charms a 'visionary,' the anonymous Russian pamphleteer or refugee (Pinsker) is an 'agitator,' a 'Nihilist'."

However, Emma rejoined, Jews had always shown a remarkable adaptability in politics, for example, citing Disraeli, and agriculture, citing the Jewish farm country of Vineland, New Jersey. Even "our East European brethren," for whose dress and demeanour she had little sympathy, were being stirred by these new ideas, she pointed out. And her words were shortly realized by the first Aliya. To her, George Elliot and the others were like Garibaldi and Washington — realistic and successful visionaries, fathers of their countries.

Emma Lazarus herself, though poetess and visionary, was no dreamer. In her next Epistle, she considered the most practical aspect of the matter: money. European Jews — Montefiore, Rothschild, and de Hirsch — she wrote, had already helped. Now it was the turn of American Jews. Here she displayed one of her blind spots in her Zionism. There is no mystique, no divine sanction, no ideological base in her vision of a Jewish homeland. For her, only an historical accident sanctioned the creation of a Jewish refuge in Palestine. Thus she was able to write about American ally:

"There is not the slightest necessity for an American Jew, the free citizen of a republic, to rest his hopes upon the foundation of any other nationality soever, or to decide whether he individually would or would not be in favour of residing in Palestine."

All that was wanted from the American Jew, she asserted, was help for his less fortunate brethren.

ON THE OTHER HAND, she clearly saw the interrelationship of a homeland in Palestine, succour for Russian Jewry, and American Jewry's role in it. In rhetoric that echoes in UJA and Israel Bond appeals today, she exclaimed:

"It will be a lasting blot upon American Judaism, if we do not come forward now with encouragement for the disheartened and help for the helpless, or if we neglect this opportunity to dignify our race and our name by vigorous united, disinterested action. To fail in such an attempt is no disgrace — the disgrace is in not undertaking it. Our own position is security places any efforts we make in this direction beyond the imputation of personal and unworthy motives... We possess the double cosmopolitanism of the American and the Jew."

Significantly, as the last words to Jewish hearts in this peroration, she quoted Isaiah, the prophet of hope:

"The morning cometh and also the night; if ye will inquire, inquire ye; return, come." When she died, American Jewry mourned the silence of their own prophetic voice.

Emma Lazarus ought not to be enshrined as a sentimental lady scribbler of popular verses. At her death she was called a "Miriam of her people" by famous writers who knew her poetry and desired to eulogize her as a poetess whose words still denounce the outrages against Russian Jews, still exhort the American Jew to do his duty, and above all, still insist, upon the ultimate redemption of the land of Israel.

Kahane: Not for the faint-hearted

TIME TO GO HOME by Mel Kahane. Los Angeles, Nash, 287 pp. \$7.95.

Lynn Sharon

"THE PLAIN, brutal and tragic fact is that the potential for a wave of total Jew-hatred sweeping the U.S. exists today, and a second Holocaust, rivaling that of Europe, is an emphatic possibility whose roots are deeply imbedded in the political, social, economic and psychological realities of America today. It is not only can it happen in the U.S., it has already begun to move along that road... Jew, it is time to go home."

This, in a nutshell, is the message of Mel Kahane's latest book. The book may be considered a kind of programmatic statement by the author, founder and leader of the Jewish Defence League; an Israeli since about a year ago, and candidate for the Knesset in the coming elections on his own League ticket.

KAHANE CONTENDS that the Jewish Establishment has anesthetized American Jewry into a state of false security. And he sees himself as a Jabotinsky and a Jeremiah, his warnings unheeded and scorned. He writes: "Instead of turning to the reality of danger the Jew turn upon those who warn him of that danger... We tend, continually, to throw our Jeremiah into the pit."

He asserts that it was only the outbreak of World War II that put the brakes on the growing momentum of the radical Right. At the war's conclusion, anti-Semitism was no longer fashionable and Christianity took a few years off from its Jew-hating to pound its breast in a public show of contrition — for as long as it deemed it necessary. The creation of the State of Israel relieved them of their guilt. Now there is the Left-style anti-Semitism in the guise of anti-Zionism, a position adopted by many church people, too; they do not oppose the Jews, but only the Zionist imperialists, those "rapacious seizer(s) of territory."

NOW VIOLENCE, Kahane goes on to note, is a stranger to America. It is a nation in the throes of political and social upheaval, a nation ripe for violence. When that comes, who will be the scapegoat of both the classical anti-Semitism of the Right and the new anti-Semitism of the Left if not the Jewish minority, the national banker, exploiter of the Black man and the worker, the de-baucher of national values, the anti-Christ, the Zionist-imperialist, etc. What is more, the Black and the WASP have joined forces in a diabolically bizarre partnership whose aim is to see to it that the Jew pays for America's failures. Thus the WASP absolves himself of his guilt for the Black's fate and the Black can vent on the Jew all his frustrated anger he holds against the impragmatic White Protestant Establishment.

Kahane feels that today's America is terrifying close to the Weimar Republic of the 1920s. The German Jew, he writes, saw only the Jew of the era, but was blinded by the decadence. The Jew saw only the level of his own considerable progress and considered himself first and foremost a German.

Looking at the USSR

THE SOVIET UNION, by Elizaveta Koutaisoff. London, Ernest Benn, 288 pp. With 16 illustrations and four maps. £2.50.

20TH CENTURY NATIONALISM, by Glen St. J. Barclay. London, Wadsworth and Nicolai, 224 pp. With 120 illustrations, including seven maps and diagrams. £2.50.

Aryeh L. Unger

PROF. KOUTAISSOFF'S "The Soviet Union" is part of "The Nations of the Modern World" series which already contains some 30 volumes, including one by the late Prof. Norman Benichon on "Israel Resurgent." It comes equipped with the usual accessories — illustrations, maps, chronology of events and a brief biographical sketches.

It has few photographs and all these are of a kind which government press officials everywhere love to foist on their clients. A benign-looking Stalin surrounded by awe-struck Komsomol members, a beaming Kossygin greeting members of a visiting sports delegation, a section of the Bokhara-Ural pipeline (looking, needless to say, very much like any other pipeline), May Day crowds in Moscow (all smiles and flags and festive joy), the Sputnik memorial surging skyward — surely most readers must realize that these pictures are as representative of the true face of Russia as a Central Committee anniversary slogan is of the Politburo's foreign policy.

The choice of photographs is indicative of much of the tenor of the book as a whole. Concealed as a kind of Baedeker to the contemporary Soviet Union, with brief chapters on all the major areas of Soviet life, it reads all too often like an Intourist guide, and not a very inspired one at that. Take, for example, the chapter entitled "Daily Life" which, on the assumption that "some idea of the people's daily life can be gleaned from a study of laws and customs," are "phenomena... which have helped to shape our lives."

True enough; one can now only hope that books such as this will not help to shape our attitudes to these phenomena.

heritage of personal property. Prof. Koutaisoff has obvious sympathy for her subject and occasionally offers valuable insights, especially in the chapters on economics and culture. But was it really necessary to adopt the views and even the language of Soviet press releases? Does she really believe that the party "has always sought to be closely linked with the masses, because it represents their vanguard, in particular the vanguard of the most progressive class, i.e. the workers;" that "the Soviet Government's policy has always been to enable all national groups to achieve literacy in their own vernacular and to promote their culture;" that collective farms enjoy "considerable autonomy;" or that party congresses "discuss" the five-year plans? Such bland generalizations abound, and they are not in the least "balanced" by references to "the fanatical and power-thirsty leaders" of the USSR which are, indeed, wholly unsupported by anything else asserted in this book.

Perhaps the worst example, at least to Jewish readers, is the statement that "contrary to Nazism, Judaism, or white racialism, which favour the chosen and exclude the others, Marxism, like Christianity, Islam or Buddhism, accepts all those who accept it." The classification of Judaism alongside Nazism and white racialism may be due to ignorance as much as to ill will; in either case it smacks of the current Soviet propaganda line and remains as silly as it is offensive.

I have not read any other of the books in this series. Perhaps it is possible to present a fairly accurate picture of the life of a nation, its institutions and mores, in less than 300 pages. The evidence of this book points the other way.

"20TH CENTURY NATIONALISM" is the second volume of the "Revolutions of our Time" series. Other volumes in the series deal with capitalism, socialism, democracy, communism, fascism and youth movements. The blurb assures us that all of these processes are "phenomena... which have helped to shape our lives." True enough; one can now only hope that books such as this will not help to shape our attitudes to these phenomena.



Stalin with delegates to the Tenth Young Communist League Congress in 1936.

The book is most attractively produced. Photographs, maps, charts, cartoons adorn almost every page, and many of them are very good indeed. Clearly the publishers did not skimp expense. Taken as a graphic history alone, the book is a bargain at the price.

Glen St. J. Barclay's text is less satisfactory, however. Perhaps it can most charitably be described as a commentary to the illustrations. The reader looking for an explanation of the intellectual roots of modern nationalism and of the social, political and economic conditions which allowed it to spread, first in the Old World of Europe and then in the Third World across the seas, will not find it here. What he will find, instead, is a puerile account of the political and military conflicts that have attended the implementation of national self-assertion in this century.

MOREOVER, the author has cast his net widely and somewhat indiscriminately, to catch not only the obvious fish in Central Europe between the wars and the anti-colonial liberation movements of the past decades, but also Britain's application for entry into the Common Market and de Gaulle's rejection of it. That the one is described as "a significant manifestation of British national self-assertion" and the other as "the most resoundable display of national self-assertion witnessed to date in the post-war world" seems more confusing than enlightening.

Naturally, Jewish nationalism also makes a brief appearance in these pages. Just as naturally, given the author's approach to his subject and the constraints of time and space set by the publishers, the specific characteristics of Zionism as a movement of national redemption and social emancipation are nowhere hinted at. The Zionist enterprise, the struggle against the British and the Arab-Israeli wars are seen as so many links in the chain of events that marked the break-up of the European colonial empires in Asia and Africa.

The author writes with great verve and pungency, leaping across the kaleidoscope of 20th Century nationalism with an agility that is guaranteed to leave all but the most hardened reader breathless at the end of the first few chapters. But sometimes he allows his penchant for the telling phrase to get the better of him, as when he refers to the Dubcek reforms in the Czechoslovakia of 1968 as "characteristically ruthless liberalism," or when he sums up the rather different experiences of the young Nehru at Cambridge University and of the young Ho Chi Minh as a waiter in a Paris restaurant with the sentence: "The empire was training their successors well."

Such slips are probably inevitable in a book which tries to cover so much ground with so few words. But surely some of the many factual errors could have been

avoided with more careful editing? Even the cursory reader of this cursory book has a right to know that Chiang Kai-shek's massacre of the Communists took place in 1927 (and not 1928), that Hitler invaded Russia on June 22, 1941 (and not June 20), that Chou En-lai is the Prime Minister of the Chinese People's Republic (and not its Foreign Minister), that the Polish October of 1956 returned Gomulka as First Secretary of the Party (and not as Prime Minister), that Jews constituted one third of the population of Palestine at the end of the Mandate (and not "a bare majority"), etc., etc.

THESE TWO books are fairly typical specimens of a genre that appears to be becoming increasingly irresistible to publishers — the intelligent man's quick-sell and quick-read guide to "current affairs" in the electronic mass age. The recipe is by now well tried: repack an eye-catching title for a series (they always come in series), supply plenty of illustrations and other aids to the reader, and enlist (entice?) a respectable academic to write the text. The resultant product can be conveniently fitted into the growing leisure hours between the television set and the glossy magazines. It is manifestly marketable. When it is well done it is also readable. Whether it also adds to the reader's understanding of the world he lives in is more open to doubt.

The great oil riddle

POWER PLAY: The Tumultuous World of Middle East Oil 1890-1973 by Leonard Mosley. London, Jerusalem, Wadsworth and Nicolai, 374 pp. £3.75.

Moshe Ater

THE TUMULT the book is concerned about is not the Arab-Israeli war, but the conflict between the Arab governments and the oil companies. However, the story it tells — with gusto, and including a lot of inside details and piquant anecdotes — provides an excellent background to the current tumult. Though what is perhaps most significant is that even an author so well informed, and so sympathetic to both the Arabs and the oil concessionaires, has completely misjudged the situation, regarding the threats of an oil embargo to the field of bluff. He writes:

"In all the Middle East there are not enough storage tanks to hold the oil that would immediately be come surplus if such a boycott were attempted... The desalination plants would cease to function, the air conditioning plants would stop, and the water tanks would run dry. And these militants advocating a massive outback in production in order to create a 'seller's' market would then be faced by the harsh facts about oilfields: you can diminish

the flow from the wells or shut them down completely, but if you want to use them again you should close them down only for a limited time. A well closed down too long may not only be impossible to re-activate, but it may also play havoc with the rest of the field."

This opinion is not Mosley's conjecture. It is evidently based on what he was told by first-rate oil experts, including top managers of Aramco, whom he interviewed. It confirms the impression that they, too — like the Western governments — have been surprised by the current developments. And yet, a lingering suspicion is left that those oilmen may have been talking sense, that the present oil embargo may include a phony element which is not being exposed for political reasons. But Mosley is not concerned with politics, sticking closely to his main theme — the struggle for oil and oil profits.

"THIS STRUGGLE — unfolding with all the drama and the suspense of a crime (and many criminal moments it has) — is conceived by Mosley as a head-on clash between Western initiative, know-how, and capital which brought the Middle East oil fields and oil states to their present position, and the native peoples, gradually awakening to modern times and demanding their rightful share in the wealth produced by their countries. He pleads for the ad-



justment of contracts signed decades ago to the changed conditions of the modern Middle East. But he sees the right course not in outright nationalization of the oil companies (pressed by Tariki, founder of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — OPEC) but in cooperation between the Arab governments and the oil companies, leading to the latter's "downstream" activities and worldwide trade operations (as suggested by Yaman, Saudi's present Oil Minister).

In a meeting with the author, Yaman argued that "nationalization of their upstream operations would inevitably deprive the majors of any further interest in maintaining crude oil price levels... Their present integrated profit structure, whereby the bulk of their profits are concentrated in the producing end, would be totally transformed. The interest would be identical with that of the consumers — namely, to buy crude oil at the cheapest possible price. They would

put their full weight behind efforts to drive down crude oil prices, and in this they would undoubtedly succeed... I need hardly emphasize the disastrous effects of such an eventuality on the economic and political life of the producing countries. Financial instability would inevitably lead to political instability."

It is in order to prevent such a crisis, and safeguard oil price stability, that Yaman suggested a participation of the host governments in the share capital of the oil companies, as well as in their top management. And after long haggling the companies had to give in, and a basic agreement was arrived at in March, 1973. Mosley writes: "In forcing them to accept participation, Ahmad Zaki Yamani has saved them from extinction... In the days to come, the great British and American combines will find themselves giving larger and larger shares to their host governments, and paying bigger and bigger royalties and higher taxes. But if their

past performance is anything to go by, they will simply pass on the increases to the consumer. Perhaps at the end of the present decade, or maybe at the end of the century, power will have passed out of their hands into that of the producing countries."

SOME MONTHS AGO, when these lines were written, Arab governments could thus be expected to be allowed gradually to take over the major oil concerns operating in the U.S., Britain, Holland and other Western countries, with all the indirect economic and political levers this would imply. Does this prospect still hold now that the European nations are reeling under the impact of Arab political pressure, and that in the U.S. the massive "Independence" programme is being launched for the specific object of getting rid of dependence on Arab oil?

A few months ago Yamani was still afraid of the oil majors' concerted action that could depress crude prices and play havoc with the Arab economies. Since then, OPEC has raised oil prices by 60 and more per cent without bothering even to consult the oil companies, let alone speak of negotiating with them. Whether or not the Arabs achieve their political objective of isolating Israel, the economic stance of a cartel of a few primitive countries imposing their will on nations vastly bigger, richer, and more developed, is a novel and unique phenomenon. What exactly made this cartel succeed, and why the Western world was — and still is — stunned by it, remains a riddle.

Miriam Arad



It is a good description of the life of a Jewish girl in Hungary of the 1950s. Written in the form of a diary, it centres on the daily life of school, home, friends, with its daily joys and, what the writer has also connected with, sorrow. The sorrows of love, loneliness, and, as written up in general terms, during the 1956 revolt, and it is while Kati and her friends prepare themselves an exciting little anti-Russian campaign of their own that Kati suddenly realises how little all this concerns herself. "Hungary for Hungarians" is all very well, but she is not one to feel herself just a "citizen of the world" (世界公民, *shìjiè gōngmín*).

CHILDREN OF 5-7 can escape into BARMALAI בַּרְמָלַי by Kornei Chukhovskoy (Tel Aviv, Am Oved, unnumbered, translated by Nathan Alterman), which, I believe, is also a reprint, though that is the kind of information most Israeli publishers are loath to supply. Their parents, too, will enjoy escaping into the delightful hogde-podge of classic Peretz' original and illustrated by Uri Shulevitz (N.Y., Macmillan, 28 pp.). It is the one about the poor old couple who found themselves in Passover eve with nothing to eat. The seder with all its ritual is here, but the little girl is a travelling magician (isn't he a travelling beggar in the original?) and spread their table with a wave of his hand.

I recall this now, having just read the transcript of a talk I once gave at a theatrical production of "Relativity" in the two typewritten pages had been on my desk among a stack of papers waiting to be read, but the talk has more significance than it had when it was delivered, because I am very much attached to this country which I discovered in 1953, and this came back many times, and then the coming of our nuclear age made us Jews or Christians... there we are Jewish or Christians... I was in terrible fear. I said to myself that it is impossible for the two sides of a million mantroubled by a war



enemies should be able to defend itself. And then the miracle happened... I felt better, but only for a short time, for the threat is still here, not for Israel alone, but for all nations of the world. As the great philosopher Jung said: "Atomic weapons are manufactured in order to be used."

Ionesco spoke with bitterness of France, his adopted country, having lost its values, and expressed a cautious hope that now, the spiritual crisis having come to a head, a renewal might come soon. He then turned to the situation in Israel:

"Je ne suis pas juif, mais je suis un homme de bien", says *Uschorsky* again, *brecent, at the boulevard* representing the Jewish community, which is just as amenable as the right-wing sort." He stated, in a reply to Tynan in the "*Observer*," that his concern is with the fundamental tragedy of human existence, which is not affected by this or that form of society. "No society," he wrote, "has been able to abolish human sadness, no political system can deliver us from the fear of life, from our fear of death, from our thirst for the absolute; it is the human condition that directs the social condition, not vice versa."

Or the play.

If we do not know whether you have decided to win people no longer share your opinions when you can no longer make yourself understood by them, you have the impression of being confronted with monsters — rhinos for example. They are a mixture of candour and ferocity. They would kill you with the easiest of consciences.

But Ionesco is far from making a case of anger (he also appears in other Ionesco plays and is believed to represent the author himself). Berenger remains human because he

"You are in danger, surrounded by enemies, but at the same time you are doing something, you are creating a homeland. As a Jew, I am not a hero, but I am for the people in the West, the homeland is a mother, but for us it is a child, a child to be brought up. And thus, despite all difficulties, despite the dangers, for what way are dying?"

restrictions in bus services, performance was given in the afternoon or early evening.

ON A MUSICAL visit to German music centres at the invitation of the West German Government, I was in Berlin when the war broke out.

At a concert of the Berlin Philharmonic which I attended on the Sunday after Yom Kippur, the conductor was Gary Bertini. He told me he could not get a call through to Tel Aviv, but his wife managed to call him from there and urged him to carry on with his contract to conduct three

MOVING FROM THERE to Stuttgart, we witnessed a virtual "Israel Festival." The soloist with the symphony orchestra of the Suedwest Deutscher Rundfunk was supposed to be a Soviet woman cellist; but she failed to turn up and almost at the last minute, they told the audience, they had managed to get hold of Michael Maisky, the Israeli cellist. He played the Dvorak Concerto very creditably, and was given a tremendous ovation - again; I have no doubt, aided by the fact that he was representing Israel.

Pinhas Zukerman had been contracted to appear in the Tschikowsky Concerto with the Stuttgart Sinfoniker. But "Pinkie" was in Tel Aviv and could not get to the concert, so the agency telephone wires started buzzing as substitutes were sought. It would have been comparatively easy to find local talents as replacements, but the management of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was determined to have the best. Zukerman, by the way, was scheduled to conduct Josef Tal's Second Symphony in Stuttgart the following week; Gabriel Chmura, the young winner of the Leon Kagan conducting competition, who has just been appointed general musical director of the Aachen Opera — a very prestigious appointment; he is probably the youngest GMD in the world; and the brilliant Danish pianist, Bent Sørensen, who had been appointed by the Danish Government and Uri Segal, conductor of the Tel Aviv Orchestra, to lead constantly in talks I had with leading musical personalities.

All the Israeli artists were spoken of with admiration and a deep respect. In these days of anxiety and worry, they contributed their talent, personality and effort with a dignity and honour worthy of respect that we feel for those who gave their gifts to the people at home.

RADIO FOR MUSIC LOVERS

TODAY: 08.05: Collegium Musicum. 09.05: Beethoven: Grosses Fuge (Temaniak). 10.05: Brahms: Concerto (Le Clail). 10.45: Grieg: Symphonie Danes (Nodan). 10.55: Brahms: Vier Ernste Gesänge (Herdan). 11.05: Hummel: Bassoon Concerto (Zuckerman-Eithagen). 12.05: Schubert: Serenata in G; Trio, opus 88; Chopin: Trio. 12.35: Haydn: Overture; Turkish Sult. 1.35 p.m.: L. Mozart: Clarino Concerto; Sibellus: "Karela". 3.45 p.m.: Bach: Partita No. 5 (Zak). 4.05: Beethoven: "Die ferno Geliebte" (J. Barry-Y. Zak). 5.05: Schumann: Novette & Romance; Mozart: "Don Quichotte a Dulcinea". 5.05 p.m.: Opera.

For the Monday night performance, Yitzhak Perlman flew from an engagement, was brought from the airport straight to the rehearsal and left to drive through the night to keep his next date in Switzerland. The press advertisements stressed the Israeli angle, and public approval went far beyond traditional bounds.

"When I told Miriam Fried that I thought she had played much better than she has ever done in Israel, she agreed; she thought it was partly due to the feeling that she was up there on the platform as a representative of Israel."

Piano Concerto No. 2, 5.55 p.m.: Mozart: Symphony No. 41 Beethoven: "Schumann Overture"; Mozart: Piano Concerto, K.271 (Bachauer); Mendelssohn: String Symphonies: "Theists" — Camille Debussy: "La Mer."

SATURDAY, 68.05: Perelli: "Diocleziana" — Suite; Bach: Harpsichord Concerto in F (Pölgg-Rodan); Stravinsky: "Apollon Musagète" (Stravinsky) [A. Harnett]; Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 1; P.M. mere Vey (Hedberg), 3.55 p.m.; Band: Wind Quartet in E♭ Fontana; Sonnets for Two Tenors; 6.05 p.m.: Handel: Suite in G; Brahms: Intermesse and Ballad; Seltis: Three Sketches; Arensky: Soborno (Shapovalov); 6.30 p.m.: S.F. Perelli: "Doris by B. Ber-Aim, A. Ben-Vukoni, N. Nardi (Sylvia Shamal and Malka Cohen-Braker).

SUNDAY, 69.05: N. Haydn: Divertimento; 6.05 p.m.: S.F. Perelli: "Theists" — Camille Debussy: "La Mer."

TUESDAY, 69.05: Bach: Suite No. 3 (Menuhin); Mozart: Bassoon Concerto; 6.05 p.m.: S.F. Perelli: "Woods and Meadows" (Rubell); 69.05: Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Ashkenazy); 69.05: Schumann: Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; 7.05 p.m.: S.F. Perelli: "Theists" — Camille Debussy: "La Mer." (Tanger); 7.35: Handel: Concerto Grosso; Weber: "Oberon" — Overture, 1.25 p.m.; Heiser: Symphony No. 1; 1.25 p.m.: Hansson: Song Milnand; Sonata No. 2 (D. Benyamini, M. Shmerling-Lacke), 8.30 p.m.: Mozart: Overture "Le nozze de Figaro"; 8.30 p.m.: Symphony 6 (M. Singer); Dvorak: Symphony No. 6 (G. Tanager).

WEDNESDAY, 69.05: Anthology, 12.30: Arnold: Four Scottish Dances; 12.30: S.F. Perelli: "Theists" — Camille Debussy: "La Mer"; 1.25 p.m.: S.F. Perelli: "Lady Rander"; Suite; Bach: Oboe Concerto, 3.05 p.m.; Schumann: "Frauenliebe und Leben" (Tanger); 3.05 p.m.: Symphony Concerto (second Tuesday Night), 10.05 p.m.: Brass Ensemble; 10.05 p.m.: S.F. Perelli: "Theists" — Camille Debussy: "La Mer."

The general manager of the Stuttgart organization told me later that he wanted all four Israelis — Zukerman, Perlman, Fried, Malesky — for his next season but most of them were so busy that it was almost impossible to find suitable dates even in later seasons.

OTHER ISRAELIS making a place for themselves on the German musical scene are Eliyahu Inbal (Frankfurt Radio Orchestra), who

In his foreword to the book, Prof. Spicer projects the problem from the absorption of immigrants and



other purposes, especially those connected with the basic motivation of human beings through shared values and consensus.

REALISTIC PLANNING in Israel, as in similar situations all over the world, requires the formidable task that both state and community principles be built into specific relationships from the very beginning.

Dr. Kushner, basing himself also on earlier studies of moshavim and of American Indian reservations and Japanese-American relocation centres, sets out the major features that characterize the administered community. Administration is by au-

This book raises certain questions which it is hoped are being dealt with by research workers. If the village studied by Dr. Kushner is so deviant as not to be a cultural illustration of socio-cultural change and social organization in Israel, are more representative illustrations, for example Lachish, being studied? Secondly, his work covers the first seven years of the development of the moshav that he studied. The results of a study of this same moshav more than ten years later might be very informative.

Dr. Gampel works in the Health Ministry's Mental Health Service in Jerusalem.

PAGE SEVENTEEN

Invigorating stuff

ONE EFFECT of the nation's being in trouble is that we no longer snooze peacefully through "Moked" and other such programmes. In the old days, we used to have Yitzhak Ben-Aharon or Yitzhak Ben-Aharon or Yitzhak Ben-Aharon discussing superficially the latest crisis between the Histadrut and the Government; now his resignation hardly rates a whisper. There are serious things to quarrel about, things about which no two Israelis agree — the mishandling of security, the mangling of information, who didn't give what order, the credibility gap, should we or shouldn't we do this or that, can we trust the Agranat Commission — that it is a long time since debate has been so exciting and invigorating.

Ell Nissan's public discussion at Ma'agan Michael was an example of what I mean: it was as absorbing as if it had been handled by David Frost in some Arab capital. The cast was well-chosen — Shulamit Aloni brooding like Ms. Hamlet about decisions made in some unidentified kitchen; Avraham Ofer marshalling the verbal troops in defence of the Government; Binyamin Halevi and Gideon Hausner being benign and judicial, although the former judge was persecuted by flies, which seemed to show a marked partiality for resting on the right wing.

AVRAHAM OFER advanced a curious argument which I have often heard of late: the over-confidence and the miscalculation of the enemy's plans and strength were the fault not solely of those responsible in government, but of all of us. The Opposition and the press had failed to be alert and

vigilant enough in their duty to criticize the Government at all times; the public had allowed itself to be lulled by its leaders into a sense of false security about the impregnable lines, and had devoted itself to having as good a time as possible behind them. Mr. Ofer, for one, assured us that he personally is indulging in considerable introspection about his own off-hand acceptance of assurances that all things would be well, and he urged us to do the same.

This contention that it was all the fault of the Opposition for not opposing enough was so strange that it almost stunned me. Halevi and Aloni into incoherent stammers, no mean feat as far as the lady was concerned. Mr. Halevi had to withstand other charges from the audience — the Government had really been executing the ideological policy of the Likud, and it had ended in a mess, so again Likud was to blame.

Most of the kibbutz members were extremely sceptical about the commission of inquiry producing anything really tangible other than masses of whitewash; they cited the football and Nevei Net inquiries as examples of commissions with which they were dissatisfied. As Halevi and Hausner pointed out, some of the people found at fault in those scandals resigned, at least for a few months, which was some gain. In any event, the three lawyers on the panel agreed there was no real alternative to a commission; besides somebody said of the enemy's plans and strength were the fault not solely of those responsible in government, but of all of us. The Opposition and the press had failed to be alert and

There was some talk of post-



Two old pros in memorable TV: Fred Astaire and Richard Burton

poning the elections, which Mr. Ofer resisted: he wants a new mandate for the Government from the nation before the peace talks. That makes sense. But so does the argument that nobody will know how to vote before the Agranat Commission reports. Oh, well, I suspect that this question of who was to blame for the election, besides somebody said of the enemy's plans and strength were the fault not solely of those responsible in government, but of all of us. The Opposition and the press had failed to be alert and

were in hopeless disarray. News story after news story has brought us very moving pictures of the return of the POWs. It is impossible to describe adequately the emotion of everyone when they got home safely.

It sometimes seems to me that the capture of so many Israelis shocked the country into a realization of what wars are really like. Somehow the public knew how to absorb news of deaths and the sight of the wounded, these things we had had before, in the Sinai Campaign, the Six Day War, and the War of Attrition. But we had never before had hundreds of Israelis humiliated, their shoes taken away, their heads shorn. And then, of course, we could now see all these things on television screens. It has been a harrowing experience, which, fortunately, seems to be ending happily as far as Egypt is concerned. But what about Syria?

The report of soldiers treated in Safed Hospital must also have been disturbing to people whose breasts are full of martial ardour; particularly distressing was the simple tale of the boy from Argentina who was left wounded on the battlefield and had to make his way back by his own efforts. The tales told by him and the others were tragic and yet inspiring, proofs of the heights to which human beings can rise. Some people complain that this programme went on too long, but I certainly did not find this.

THE NEW Family magazine got off to an unexpected start — warning us what to hoard in case fighting begins again. It seems we are in for a period of never having had it so bad. Nevertheless, it was quite good while it lasted. It was a continuation to get one good film after the other. "Genevieve" was awful, but "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold," "The Importance of Being Earnest," Fred Astaire and an excellent Mannix made this a memorable week.

types of international documents, such as the U.N. charter, this is not the case. A British lawyer who grew up speaking Arabic happened to tell me, just the day before I heard Dr. Dinstein, that ambiguity is a particular characteristic of Arabic, quite aside from the murky waters of legalism. Many Arabic words, he said, have a great many meanings — and many of these are exact opposites. "This makes for a playful and highly amusing language," he commented, "but it is hard to imagine how a concise document can ever be achieved."

Another Saturday feature back in full swing is the afternoon football scores. As one who has listened for years without having the faintest notion of what is going on (I hang around for the songs), I find it makes even odder listening these days. Have all these healthy young men been released from the army to go running around various playing fields in order to raise our morale? This must be the case — though large groups of their most loyal fans must be sitting around in the far north, or the far south unable to make the game.

I MADE A SPECIAL EFFORT to hear the English programme of Radio Cairo this week, because it happened to see one of its women announcers on television — a little BBC documentary, I think — and I very much like the idea of our being in each others' sitting rooms: at least on the air waves. U.N. observers cannot come between us. Cairo's English programme, by the way, continues to be identified as part of the "Hebrew Service," which cannot sit

well with the British presence in the Middle East. The radio announcer on television was a very typical very pleasant-looking English woman married to an Egyptian, with three teen-aged children. Her eldest son will soon enter the army, a circumstance she does not sound very happy about; but, as she put it, she identifies completely with her Egyptian family and friends. Her husband expressed immense satisfaction at his country's military successes, reported that it had profoundly changed the Arabs' view of themselves, "and no matter what happens now," the victory was theirs.

To my regret, the day I found Cairo on the radio, the announcer was male: he quoted Alec Douglas Home on the emergence of "so-phisticated weapons over territories." This was on a songs-and-political thoughts programme, and followed "My Heart Belongs to Daddy."

Then came a quotation from Robert Anderson, identified as "of the Atlantic Richfield Institution" (read: American oil lobby), on the energy crisis; then came some close reading of the Israeli press including former Justice Minister Shapir's resignation, and a story about General Sharon complaining about General Bar-Lev's daughter's wedding.

There was also an item in which the opinion was expressed that "Pompidou and Heath can play a major role in fighting... excuse me, finding a Middle East solution."

Then came a woman's voice — but not my television friend "Trends in the Israeli Press." No newspapers were identified, no one commented, on our "dis-satisfaction with the present leadership" went: "The leadership

which made the war cannot negotiate peace. This is an established fact." We were not told who established it — but does it hold true only east of Suez?

NO NUGGETS of wisdom emerged from Daniel Cohen-Sagui's "Children After the War," on the Army Channel on Monday evening. Those conversations with kindergarteners in several Galilee kibbutzim, "but also in Tel Aviv" made it perfectly clear that the children do not like war, "because people get killed, and that is terrible for the families." We heard hissing doves and piping hawks: "We must try to convince them, not kill them." Shouts of "Not true! Not true!" In fact, there was so much shouting of "Not true!" that at times it sounded like the Knesset in treble clef. Nobody, however, contradicted the little girl who said that the main thing, the very main thing, was to have toilets in all the shelters, "so that we don't have to make pee-pee in pots."

I liked the child who said, yes, he had written to a soldier and his message was "Just come home safe — even without bringing me anything!" A refreshing comment on our youngsters, who are often quite grasping in this direction.

In small doses, the little voices are all quite charming, but after a while there gets to be too much slurping and heavy breathing and junior schvitz on a subject which, really, is not going to be clarified and which appears to contain few expressions that might be of interest even to psychologists. The children recorded some while ago on the topic of love and sex were much funnier — but so, I suppose, are all of us.

WHAT'S ON

What a Tree in Israel

Free tours for planters to the Hills of Judea every Monday and Wednesday from Jerusalem and every Tuesday from Tel Aviv. For details and registration please call Visitors Department, Knesset Le-Israel (Jewish National Fund) in Jerusalem — Rehov King George corner Rehov Koren Kayemet, Tel. 2351, in Tel Aviv — 80 Rehov Hayarkon, opp. Dan Hotel, Tel. 24448.

Mooring? Get the best! Car's Israel Road Guide — at your hotel or book-store.

ALL WEEK IN JERUSALEM — Israel Museum: Sun, Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tuesday 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Entry free for soldiers in uniform.

Henry Moore — Elephant Skull. Land of Dolls. The 1st International Triennale of Photography (Sperius, Goldmann-Schwartz and Library Galleries) Inscriptions reveal — special exhibit at Rockefeller.

Hadassah Tours 1. Morning tour, Hadassah projects in Jerusalem. 8.30 a.m., Strauss Health Centre, 24 Rehov Strauss, IL.40 or 92 towards transportation and refreshments.

2. Medical Centre only. 8.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.00 p.m. (not Fridays or holidays). Kennedy Building. No charge. Buses 19 or 27. For further information regarding the above tours, contact Tel. 5835, Hebrew University, conducted tours in English, weekdays, at 9 and 11 a.m. starting from the lobby of the Administration Building, 10 Rehov Mitrals Shalom Campus. For tours of the Mt. Scopus Campus, please call Tel. 8021, ext. 725.

Tourists and visitors come and see the General Israel Orphan's Home for Children, Jerusalem, and its manifold activities and impressive modern building. Free guided tours weekdays between 10-4. Bus No. 6, Kiryat Moshe, Tel. 53231.

New Israeli Films: There will be no screening at the Keren Hayosed Hal, Jewish Agency Building, Jerusalem, until further notice. Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood Roma. Tel. 53333, 7.30 a.m.-dusk.

TEL AVIV Tel Aviv Museum, Sderot Shaul Hamelech. Exhibitions: Ya'akov Agam paintings, sculptures, Zucka Hall, Haft Hall. Collections (Meyerhoff Hall, Jaglom Hall). Haft Hall No. 3. Posters by well known contemporary artists. Hours: Sun-Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Sat. 6-10 p.m.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 8 Rehov Yarnat, Graphic Art in Israel Today. Museum: Ma'agan Michael, Tel. (1) Glass Museum, (2) Numismatic Museum, (3) Ceramics Museum, (4) Museum of Science and Technology, (5) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore, (6) Alphabet Museum, (7) Nechushtan Pavilion, (8) Tel-Qasile Excavations: Open: Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs. 10 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Wed. 10.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Fri. 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m. Sat. 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m. (9) Museum of Antiquities at Tel Aviv-Yafo. 10 Rehov Mitrals Shalom Open: as above; (10) Museum of the History of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 27 Rehov Shiklik. Open: Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs. 9.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m. Wed. 9.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m. Fri. 9.00 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat. 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m. Exhibitions: Seryl Jordan, watercolours, acrylics, Nov. 13-20, Sun. 10 a.m.-3 p.m.; 13-15 p.m. Mon.-Thurs. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 14-15 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Proceeds to Soldiers' Welfare Fund.

Conducted Tours: Tel Aviv University Free conducted tours in English, of RAMAT AVIV OAKPUS daily except Saturday Assembly point at University — 1.00 a.m. Public Relations Dept. Transportation by public bus No. 26, 28, 70, 80. Free transportation on Mondays.

JUST ARRIVED TULIPS HYACINTH and many other DUTCH BULBS Indoor plants. TURNOWSKY 5 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalek, Jerusalem, Tel. 232340

The Israel National Opera The Queen of Sheba 8.30 p.m. Tel Aviv. November 24

days and Wednesdays from hotels: 9.30 a.m.-Tadmor, Sharon, Acadia, Valldor. 10 a.m. — Sheraton, Hilton Ramat Aviv, Samuel, Astor, Pan, Park, Daburah, Ad. Miral Women's Organisation of America and Canada, 18, 18 Rehov Dov Hov, Tel Aviv call Tel. 23517, 24316; Jerusalem, 23246, 62106; Haifa, 6152; Beer-sheva, 3171.

OMT ISRAEL: for visits please contact: OMT Tel Aviv, Tel. 762201-3; OMT Jerusalem, Tel. 23375; OMT Haifa, Tel. 629000; OMT Netanya, Tel. 22921. National Religious Women's Organisation Miral and Kippot Ezerah Women in Israel, 165 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv; call Tel. 03-788591, 03-440318. Jerusalem Tel. 02-50250, 02-50254. Mondays, Wednesdays guided tours through Nere Sara Herzog Complex, Basil Brak.

MAIFA Hadassah Club, Youth Ality office, 200 Rehov Hameginim, Tel. 642451, 64474.

REHOVOT Tourists interested in visiting the Weismann Institute of Science should phone the Visitor's Section, Tel. 03-94172, ext. 597, between 8.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

SATURDAY **JERUSALEM** Organ Music by Philip Regav every Saturday at 11.30 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

The British Council

140 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv

will be showing Art Films on Monday, December 3, at 8 p.m.

Mantegna — "The Triumph of Caesar"

Edward Burra

John Constable

William Blake

Free tickets available in advance from the Council

from November 26 onwards, Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-1.30 p.m.

come cozy up at **the nest** pub restaurant in Herzliya Pituah

Opposite Daniel Towers. Open every day 7.00 p.m.-?

We used to say that our steaks were the best in Israel, and our hamburger, the best in the world;

Now our customers say it for us. If you've never tried, a Kosher pub, and have a *camehahora* appetite, try us!

Host: CYRIL ROBERTS

Israel Theatres

Haifa Municipal Theatre DIFFICULT PEOPLE A kind of comedy (Orap stage management) wonderful acting! wonderful acting! A. Zarfat, Dvora Haifa Tomorrow, Nov. 24 Wed., Nov. 25

Haifa Municipal Theatre LAST TREATMENTS Oded Koller "Aptly directed" Dr. A. Frenkelstein Two Tel Aviv performances Cast: Sun., Nov. 25 Mon., Nov. 26

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The Cameri Theatre PREMIERES THE ALKHEMIST Comedy by Ben Jonson Tel Aviv Tues., Nov. 27, 8.30 Wed., Nov. 28, 8.30 Haifa Theatre performance

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Habimah SHALOM, SHALOM, BUT NO PEACE Musical after Yehoshua Bar-Yosef Adaptation: Dan Almagor and Daniel Gidron Book: Daniel Gidron Music: Faizel Schatzman Decor and costumes: Anatole Gourevitz Tel Aviv, Large Hall Sat., Nov. 24, 7.00 Zahal Sun., Nov. 25

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This week at the Tel Aviv Museum

27-28 Sderot Shaul Hamelech

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ **YAAQOV AGAM** — Sculptures, Paintings (Zucka's Hall, Haft Hall).
- ★ **POSTERS FROM THE U.S.A.** Posters by the most well known contemporary American artists, loaned to the Tel Aviv Museum by the U.S. Cultural Center (Graphic Hall).
- ★ **THE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS** (Meyerhoff Hall, Jaglom Hall, Haft No. 3)
- ★ **THE HELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION** (6 Tarnat St.)
- ★ **GRAPHIC ART IN ISRAEL TODAY** The exhibition is part of the celebrations for Israel's 25th anniversary, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- ★ **THE HELENA RUBINSTEIN ART LIBRARY** (New Building) Open: Sunday-Thursday 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Friday 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

CONCERTS at 7 p.m.

- (In coop. with Tel Aviv Municipality — Culture Department)
- Saturday, Nov. 24 **THE ISRAELI CHAMBER ENSEMBLE: CONCERTANTE I** NOAH SHERIFF — Conductor, with I.O.E. Soloists. H a d d o l — Concerto Grosso op. 5, No. 10; Haydn — Sinfonia Concertante for Violin, Cello, Oboe and Bassoon; Martinu — Viola Concerto; Mozart — Symphony No. 35.
- Tuesday, Nov. 27 **"NEW IMMIGRANT ARTIST": VALERY MAISKY** (Harpist) B a c h — 3 part Briceraro from "Musical Offering," 3 Arias, French Suite (c), Toccata (c), Andante (F), French Overture (b). This series is organized in cooperation with the Jewish Agency and the Assoc. of Newcomers from the U.S.S.R.
- Thursday, Nov. 29 **PIANO RECITAL: NINA AARONOV-LEVY** B e t h o v e n (Sonata op. 31, No. 3); G r i g o r i y (Sonata op. 7); B a r t o k (Improvisations op. 20); G o p i n (Barcarolle and Ballade in G).
- Saturday, Dec. 1 **PIANO RECITAL: MINDRU KATZ**
- FILM at 7 p.m. **LAST SUMMER (U.S.A., 1969)** Director: David and Lisa. With: Barbara Hershey, Bruce Davison, Gailly Burns. English dialogue — Hebrew and French subtitles.

VISITING HOURS (both buildings) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Friday: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. **SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ADMITTED TO THE MUSEUM FREE.** Subscription Tickets for the Series of Lectures on Contemporary Art available at the office of the Friends of the Tel Aviv Museum. Tickets for Events and Concerts available at the Museum ticket office; for concerts, also at Union, 115 Rehov Dizengoff.

the israel museum, jerusalem

Tues., Nov. 27, 1973 **"Zabriele Point" (U.S.A., 1969)** Dir.: Michelangelo Antonioni; with Mark Frechette, Diana Halprin and Rod Taylor 8.30 p.m. Short film: "Gloire a Felix Tourmacheon," in cooperation with the French Institute

EXHIBITIONS Henry Moore — Elephant Skull (Cohen Hall) Land of Dolls (Weinstein Gallery) The 1st International Triennale of Photography (Sperius, Goldmann-Schwartz and Library Galleries) Inscriptions Reveal — Special Exhibit at the Rockefeller

VISITING HOURS Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tues. Shrine of the Book 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Museum 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Rockefeller 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

GOURMETS! The Dakar Restaurant

25 Rehov Padu'im, Kerem Hataimanim, Tel Aviv Reopening Sunday, November 25

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT Sea food and meat dishes (French cuisine). Reservations: Tel. 52775

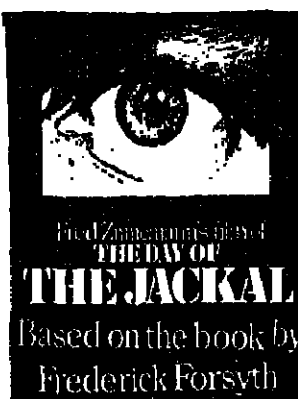
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Israel Premiere
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(LOS ANGELES)
ANTHONY QUINN
FRANCO NERO

OREN Tel. 232288

3rd week
HELMUT BERGER
THE WOUNDED
BUTTERFLY
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

DEKEL Tel. 414114/5

7.15, 9.30
Second week
OKLAHOMA
CRUDE
GEORGE SCOTT
FAYE DUNAWAY
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Production

EDEN Tel. 57450

DARNIDAR
XUNGAS
Gheel Ke Us Daar
(Across the River)
4, 4.30, 9

ESTHER Tel. 225610

PAUL NEWMAN
DOMINIQUE SANDA
JAMES MASON
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Weekdays: 4.30

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What detective Johnson
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In Claude Lelouch's film
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What Do You Say
To A
Naked Lady?
Adults only
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4.30, 7.15, 9.30
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GEMMA HACKETT
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FREDERICK STAFFORD
JOHN IRELAND
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4.30, 7.15, 9.30
TAMARA DORSON
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DIANA RIGG
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GABRIEL BURNETT
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

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Passager de la
Pluie
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HELMUT BERGER
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In French, English subtitles

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GEORGE KENNEDY
BEAN KEITH
In colour

MIRON Tel. 663903

From Friday 6 non-stop perf.
A big sex and suspense film
LOVE AFFAIRS
Technicolor

MOMIAH Tel. 242477

Stanley Kubrick's production
CLOCKWORK
ORANGE
In colour, 8.30 and 9.00

ORDAN Tel. 666272

2nd week
CHARLES BRONSON
in a new style western
THE LONER
with
LEE J. COBB
GEORGE KENNEDY
BEAN KEITH
In colour

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THE LONER
with
LEE J. COBB
GEORGE KENNEDY
BEAN KEITH
In colour

ORAH Tel. 664017

YVES ROBERT
PIERRE RICHARD
in a delicious comedy
Le Grand Blond
Avec Une
Chaussure Noire
In colour, perf. 4, 6.45, 9.00

ORION Tel. 623889

A new karate film paced with
action, suspense and
adrenaline
The Chinese
Are Coming
In colour

ORDAN Tel. 663443

A new love story
The Love in
the Blocks

ONLY Tel. 81868

Two nighty night
6.45 and 9.00
Frank and Eleanor Perry's
Diary of a Mad
Housewife
based on Sue Kaufman's
best seller

PEER Tel. 662282

JEAN GABIN
in his latest and best film
LA HORSE
In colour
Perf. at 4.00, 6.45, 9.00

BON Tel. 669069

4th week
Offers its great success,
a great suspense comedy
THE THIEF
WHO CAME
TO DINNER
with
RYAN O'NEAL
JACQUELINE BISSET
In Technicolor

SHAVIT

2nd week
A most important
production
BURT REYNOLDS
in
DELIVERANCE
In colour
Perf. Sat. to Wednesday
at 6.45, 9.00

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761

7.15, 9.30
The Organization
SYDNEY POITIER
Tues. at 4.30
DICKOTTENI AL SOLE
(Youngsters on Holiday)

STUDIO Tel. 58317

Journal Intime
D'une
Demi-Vierge
Adults only
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

TONHELET Tel. 448950

12th week
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Play It Again,
Sam
WOODY ALLEN

TEL AVIV Tel. 281181

You'll enjoy a healthy laugh
during the entire show of
Even Angels
Eat Beans
GIULIANO GEMMA
BUD SPENCER

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